Daily Report

Near East & South Asia

FBIS-NES-91-208
Monday
28 October 1991

Daily Report
Near East & South Asia

FBIS-NES-91-208 28 October 1991

CONTENTS

NOTICE TO READERS: An • indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Madrid Talks

'Palestinian Reply' to Conference Invitation *[Amman AL-DUSTUR 26 Oct]* 1
'Arafat on Madrid Meeting, Representation *[Madrid Radio]* 2
East Jerusalem Palestinian Capital *[Paris Radio Monte Carlo]* 2
Faysal al-Husayni Announces Advisory Committee *[Algiers VOP]* 3
'No Differences' in Jordanian-Palestinian Group *[Amman JORDAN TIMES 28 Oct]* 3
Jordan Prepared To Form Federated State *[Madrid TV]* 4
Ghali Calls For Continuing Arab-Israeli Talks *[Hamburg DER SPIEGEL 28 Oct]* 4
'Terrorists' Plan Assassination Attempts *[Berlin ADN]* 5
Spanish Officials Inspect Airport Security *[Madrid Radio]* 5
Madrid Prepared for Next Phase *[Madrid International]* 5

Palestinian Affairs

Delegation Affirms Commitment to PNC Resolutions *[SAWT AL-SHA'B 26 Oct]* 5
'Arafat Adviser on Madrid Topics, U.S. Dialogue *[AL-DUSTUR]* 6
Commentary Seeks Western Pressure on Israel *[Algiers VOP]* 6

ARAB AFRICA

Algeria

Foreign Minister Comments on Mideast Peace Talks *[APS]* 8
Further From Brahimi *[APS]* 8
Foreign Minister Views 'Five Plus Four' Meeting *[Algiers Radio]* 8
Further on 'Five Plus Four' *[Algiers Radio]* 9
Political Committee Signs Draft Declaration *[APS]* 9
Italy's de Michelis Briefs Press on Meeting *[Algiers Radio]* 10

Egypt

Mubarak on Upcoming Madrid Peace Conference *[MENA]* 10
Palestinian Delegation Members Arrive in Cairo *[MENA]* 11
Delegation Head Views Issues *[MENA]* 11
Meeting With Mubarak 'Positive' *[MENA]* 12
Syrian Minister Notes 'Identical' Arab Views *[MENA]* 12
Madrid Delegation Named; To Meet Mubarak *[MENA]* 13
Peace Conference Protested; 185 Arrested *[VOL]* 13

IRAQ

Officers, Soldiers Reportedly Executed by Regime *[Voice of Rebellious Iraq]* 14
'Liquidation' of Army, Party Personnel Reported *[Voice of Iraqi Opposition]* 14
Barzani: Turkish Attacks 'Declaration of War' *[Voice of Iraqi Kurdistan]* 14
Paper Criticizes Turkish Actions *[INA]* 14

ISRAEL

Shamir Orders Settlement Freeze During Talks *[YEDI'OT AHARONOT 28 Oct]* 16
Agreement on Freeze Denied *[Jerusalem Radio]* 16
Shamir Denies Bush Seeks Speech Transcript *[Jerusalem Radio]* 16
Shamir Explains Decision To Head Delegation *[Jerusalem TV]* 16
Official on Protest of Palestinian Speech Time *[Jerusalem Radio]* 17
Shamir-Levi Talks Under Way; Cabinet Meets *[Tel Aviv Radio]* 19
Levi Decision Unchanged *[Jerusalem Radio]* 19
Meeting Called 'Extremely Tough' *[Jerusalem Radio]* 19
Labor Party Member Named to Madrid Delegation *[Jerusalem Radio]* 20
Labor Recommendation Rejected *[Jerusalem Radio]* 20
Madrid Delegation Members Comment on Conference 20
U.S. Honesty, Objectivity Questioned *[Jerusalem Radio]* 20
Knesset's Landau on Participation *[Tel Aviv Radio]* 20
Necessity of Arab Proposal Viewed *[Madrid Radio]* 22
Arens Interviewed on Peace Talks, Tehran Meeting *[Jerusalem Radio]* 22
Discusses Middle East Disarmament *[Jerusalem Radio]* 24
Netanyahu on Settlement Freeze, Peace Conference *[Jerusalem Radio]* 24
MK Ramon on Labor's Settlement Freeze Proposal *[Tel Aviv Radio]* 25
Minister Qatzav Warns Against U.S. Pressure *[Jerusalem TV]* 26
Palestinian Delegation Departs; Members Comment 26
Nusaybah Not With Delegation *[Jerusalem TV]* 26
More Delegates, Activists Leave *[Jerusalem Radio]* 26
Kan'an Denies PLO Membership *[Tel Aviv Radio]* 26
Hamas Threatens Two Delegates *[Jerusalem Radio]* 28
Sharon: Settlements for 'Strategic Interests' *[Tel Aviv Radio]* 28
Students Move Into Muslim Quarter House *[Jerusalem Radio]* 29
'Grand Road Scheme' Planned for West Bank *[YEDI'OT AHARONOT 27 Oct]* 29
Settlers Send 'Information Delegation' to Madrid *[Jerusalem Radio]* 29
'Tens of Thousands' Attend Tel Aviv Peace Rally *[Jerusalem Radio]* 29
Poll Finds Doubts on 'Concrete Results' in Madrid *[YEDI'OT AHARONOT 25 Oct]* 30
Palestinians Hope for Positive Results *[DAVAR 25 Oct]* 30
Reports on Recent Bomb, Arson, Grenade Attacks 30
Firebombs Thrown at Sharon Home *[Jerusalem Radio]* 30
Tel Aviv Bomb Called 'Terror Act' *[Tel Aviv Radio]* 30
U.S. Library Door Set on Fire *[Jerusalem Radio]* 30
Grenade Attacks in Nabulus *[Jerusalem Radio]* 31
Military Finds 'Disturbing Jump' in Hostile Acts *[Jerusalem Radio]* 31
IDF, SLA Shell Villages in South Lebanon *[Jerusalem Radio]* 31
Defense Ministry Refuses Comment on German Tanks *[Jerusalem Radio]* 31
Ministry Says No Official PRC Appeal on Ties *[YEDI'OT AHARONOT 28 Oct]* 31
Moscow Embassy Opens 'Formally' 24 Oct *[Jerusalem Radio]* 31
Gorbachev, Republic Presidents Invited To Visit *[Jerusalem Radio]* 31

JORDAN

King Sends Letter to Peace Delegation Leader *[PETRA-JNA]* 32
Leader 'Cautiously Optimistic' *[Amman Radio]* 32
Delegation Officially Announced *[Amman TV]* 32
King Receives Joint Delegation *[Amman Radio]* 33
Delegation Departs for Madrid *[Amman Radio]* 33
'Federal State' With Palestinians Said Possible *[Paris Radio Monte Carlo]* 33
PLO Committee Members Arrive in Amman 27 Oct *[SAWT AL-SHA'B 28 Oct]* 33
King Discusses Peace Conference in Interview *[Amman TV]* 33
U.S. Ambassador to Jordan Hurt in Car Accident *[Jerusalem Radio]* 36

LEBANON

Minister Marks Peace Conference Boundaries *[RFL]* 37
Madrid Conference Delegation Members Announced *[RFL]* 37

Delegation Departs for Madrid *[VOL]* 37
Walid Junblatt Views Mideast Peace Process *[London AL-HAYAH 24 Oct]* 37
Israeli Shelling, Operations in South Continue *[Voice of the People]* 38
'Extreme Tension' Noted *[RFL]* 38
Attack Linked to Conference *[VOL]* 38
Israelis Shell Southern Towns *[VOL]* 38
Hostage Issue 'Perhaps' in 'Final Stage' *[RFL]* 38

SOUTH ASIA

India

Minister Opposes Swapping Criminals for Hostages *[Delhi Radio]* 39
IMF Shows Satisfaction With Poverty Programs *[Delhi Radio]* 39
All Issues Said 'Sorted Out' *[Delhi Radio]* 39
Rao Speaks on Relations With Pakistan, PRC *[Delhi Radio]* 39
Pawar: 'Neighboring Country' Training Militants *[Delhi Radio]* 39
'Major Pakistani Offensive' Repulsed *[Delhi TV]* 39
Delhi Offers To Assist Cambodia Peacekeeping *[Delhi Radio]* 39

Iran

Karrubi Meets Lebanese, Palestinian Leaders *[IRNA]* 40
Ayatollah Emani-Kashani Leads Friday Prayers *[Tehran Radio]* 40
Further on Friday Sermon *[IRNA]* 41
France, Iran Resolve 12-Year-Old Dispute *[Tehran TV]* 41
Mitterrand To Visit Soon *[IRNA]* 41
Turkish Ambassador Summoned Over Ship Seizure *[Tehran Radio]* 41
Saudi Arabia To Expand Ties, Exchange Envoys *[IRNA]* 42
Velayati, Tunisian Minister Discuss Relations *[Tehran Radio]* 42
USSR Condemned for Restoring Israeli Ties *[Tehran TV]* 42

Pakistan

PRC President Leads Visiting Delegation 43
Interviewed on Eve of Visit *[Islamabad Radio]* 43
Arrives in Islamabad 26 Oct *[Islamabad International]* 43
Yang, Ishaq Khan Banquet Speeches *[Islamabad Radio]* 43
Holds Talks With Ishaq Khan *[Islamabad Radio]* 44
Meets With Nawaz Sharif *[Islamabad Radio]* 45
Kanjoo, PRC Vice Foreign Minister Meet *[Islamabad Radio]* 45

Madrid Talks

'Palestinian Reply' to Conference Invitation

CM2510202691 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 26 Oct 91 p 26

[Text] Brothers, here is the text of the Palestinian reply to the invitation to the peace conference and the letter of assurances:

To: Mr. James Baker III, U.S. secretary of state.
To: Mr. Boris Pankin, foreign minister of the Soviet Union.
Subject: Palestinian reply to the invitation to the peace conference and the letter of assurances.

In response to the invitation by the President of the United States and the president of the USSR to the peace conference to be held in Madrid on 30 October 1991, it gives me pleasure to inform you that the Palestinian reply is positive. Despite your attitude, as expressed in the invitation, the letter of guarantees [dhamanat], and all the agreements which constitute the bases for the participation of the various sides, we would like to confirm we fully maintain our political stance and principles. Our acceptance stems from the Palestinian program and the Palestinian political framework and do not influence or negate our commitment to them.

The participation of the Palestinian people will be in the form of a negotiating team consisting of 14 members and a steering committee to join the delegation of Jordan, to constitute a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation on an equal footing with the remaining delegations to the conference and to the negotiations. The work of the joint delegation, including the chairmanship, the distribution of responsibilities, and the form of participation, is an independent internal responsibility for the two sides: the Jordanian and the Palestinian. During the conference and the negotiations, the Palestinians have the right to raise any issue they consider important, and to explain their cause, and no bilateral or multilateral talks can be held on the refugees or any other issues pertaining to the Palestinian people without the full participation of the Palestinians. Further, the Palestinian side will take part in all the multilateral talks. The Palestinian acceptance of the method of stages is based on the belief that the stages should be connected in a consecutive way and within the context of a definite timetable. In addition, the course of the dual approach to the negotiations should be linked organically, and each one of them should be mutually dependent on the other.

We note with approval your intentions to guarantee speedy progress on all fronts of the negotiations and prevent any prolongation or stalling by any side.

The Palestinian side would like, furthermore, to point out that the policy of settlements and Israeli settlement activities are not only illegal, they constitute a direct violation of the bases for the entire process, including UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 and the principle of land for peace. Therefore, it is essential that all settlement activities should cease immediately with the opening of the conference if the credibility of the process is to be maintained and in order to protect the Palestinians' rights. Otherwise, the whole aim and essence of the operation will be annulled.

It is also a pressing matter that during the first stage of the negotiations Israel should take measures to build up trust in the occupied territories, so as to reaffirm its intentions and create an atmosphere that would encourage peace. It is understood that the Palestinian negotiators will be holding talks with an occupying authority, which has daily been creating conditions that make negotiations meaningless.

At the same time, injustice and inequality in terms of the circumstances of the negotiations between the occupier and the occupied must be altered in order to create a less oppressive and restrictive atmosphere. We firmly believe that international protection for the Palestinians under occupation during the negotiations and the transitional stage is a paramount matter to shake the aforementioned inequality and guarantee that the Palestinian delegation will not be playing its role under pressure.

The practical and immediate implementation of the fourth Geneva treaty of 1949 and the implementation of Security Council Resolution 681 will constitute a step in the right direction as far as this matter is concerned.

We note with satisfaction your position on the transitional period, which encourages a speedy and orderly transfer of power from the Israeli forces of occupation to the Palestinian people, in such a manner that the Palestinians would be able to control their political and economic decisions as well as other decisions which affect their lives and their fate.

It is understood that waters, lands, inhabitants, and citizenship, in addition to legislative and judicial means, are within the framework of those categories.

Any arrangements which might be agreed upon during the transitional period on the return of refugees, who had been thrown out of their houses, should not deny and influence in any way the right of Palestinians who were made homeless in 1949, in accordance with Resolution 194.

In addition to this, our acceptance is based on our strong commitment to our right to self-determination and national unity, and the rights of the Palestinian people under occupation and outside. We understand that your position is that confederation is not ruled out as a possible result of the negotiations in this connection. We will not abandon our right to an independent state.

Our firm stand is also that East Jerusalem is occupied Palestinian soil and that any interim arrangements apply to it. We understand that your nonrecognition of Israel's annexation of Jerusalem or its enlarging of its municipal boundaries mean these are illegal steps by one side, and must be reversed. We also confirm that the principle of

land for peace, which means an Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied territories, including East Jerusalem, is a basic demand for genuine stability and peace in the area. Subsequently, there cannot be any progress in the multilateral talks which tackle regional issues if the question of Israeli occupation of Arab territory, which the major cause of the conflict, is not solved.

The fact that the PLO agreed not to participate directly and prominently in the operation at the present time does not affect in form whatsoever its status as a legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people, wherever they may be found, and it is the only body which entitled to and capable of negotiatiation or the signing of agreements in the name of the Palestinian people. Consequently, we expect its full participation in the operation at a later stage, and also the full resumption of the dialogue between the United States and the PLO, as soon as possible.

The Palestinian response and positive efforts during the preparatory stages are based on the Palestinian peace initiative as formulated by the 19th session of the Palestine National Council [PNC] in Algiers in 1988. These resolutions were confirmed by the resolutions of the 20th session of the PNC in Algiers in September 1991, which laid down precisely the bases and the objectives of the Palestinian stand toward this operation.

Our acceptance of participation in the October conference and subsequent negotiations is an implementation of the positive resolution issued by the PLO Central Council on 17 October 1991. Consequently, the democratic structure and the bodies of the decision, the bodies of the decisionmakers of the Palestinian people, constitute the framework of our participation and our legitimacy.

In clarification, we wish to add that our acceptance of the unfair and unjustified restrictions on the form of our participation, which is due to the adaptation of the conference sponsors to the prior Israeli conditions, does not constitute in any way whatsover a precedence for or acceptance of the essence of the Israeli negotiation stance.

Our acceptance of your invitation stems from our respect for and firm adherance to international legitimacy and from our profound belief and confidence in the justice of our cause.

It is sad that our participation seems to be restricted due to the repressive conditions of the occupation and due to the restrictions imposed on the operation. We have been singled out by the imposition of these negative restrictions.

We hope our acceptance would be understood within this context. The decision has been both hard and painful. But our struggle for the sake of just peace deserves the exertion of efforts for it.

'Arafat on Madrid Meeting, Representation

LD2810104291 Madrid RNF-1 Radio Network in Spanish 0700 GMT 28 Oct 91

[Interview with PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat by Gloria del Campo in Tunisia on 27 October—recorded]

[Excerpts] [Del Campo] [passage omitted] In a conversation held in English, Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat was asked by Madrid Radio whether the PLO has already made enough concessions for the peace process and whether it is prepared to do more. 'Arafat said that achieving peace is not a concession.

['Arafat, in English with superimposed Spanish translation] To achieve peace is not a concession. It has value on its own. We have facilitated the mission of Mr. Baker. Our main target is to achieve peace—a just peace, real peace; the ball is in the other court. They have to reply [words indistinct] the U.S. Administration and the [words indistinct], the United States and the USSR, as well as the international community. Are they going to use double standards and regard things as being different in Palestine, or is there going to be one standard for international legality?

[Del Campo] On whether the Palestinian side will remain at the peace conference if Jewish settlements in the occupied Arab territories continue, 'Arafat referred back to the recent Arab declaration in Damascus in which it is stated that the halting of the settlements will be asked for immediately, but he was not more explicit. [passage omitted] Asked whether he insists that the Palestinian delegation represent the PLO, 'Arafat said, for the first time in his recent statements, that the Palestinian delegation represents the Palestinian people.

['Arafat] First, the delegation is representing the Palestinian people. According to our charter, every Palestinian outside or inside the occupied terrorities is a member of the PLO. [passage omitted]

[Del Campo] Asked whether he is optimistic about the peace conference, 'Arafat replied:

['Arafat] I am not optimistic and I am not pessimistic; I am pragmatic. I know it will not be easy because we are facing stubborn, fanatic leadership in Israel, which is completely against peace and has awful dreams of a Greater Israel from the Euphrates to the Nile. [passage omitted]

East Jerusalem Palestinian Capital

JN2810060891 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0500 GMT 28 Oct 91

[Text] PLO Leader Yasir 'Arafat says that the Madrid peace conference should not only lead to defining the boundaries of the Palestinian state, but also should lead to a solution of the other problems, including regional security as well as the right of Palestinians, who were

expelled from their homeland in 1948, to repatriation or to compensation in accordance with UN resolutions.

In his interview with France International, Yasir 'Arafat affirmed that the Palestinians will participate in the Madrid conference on the basis of peace in exchange for land. He added: If the Israeli prime minister continues to affirm that there are no Palestinian territories, then why is he going to Madrid?

'Arafat explained that Israel's continued establishment of settlements in the occupied territories constitutes the major remaining threat to the peace conference because it will be difficult for the Palestinians and the Arabs to pursue the negotiations. This means that Israel does not want peace.

After affirming that east Jerusalem is the capital of the Palestinian state, 'Arafat said that agreements should be reached guaranteeing freedom of movement in all parts of Jerusalem.

Faysal al-Husayni Announces Advisory Committee

LD2710001291 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT 26 Oct 91

[Text] Brother Faysal al-Husayni has announced the formation of an advisory committee which will act alongside the Steering Committee, which he heads, as a support for the Palestinian delegation that will participate in the peace conference. This advisory committee is composed of seven persons: Ahmad al-Yaziji, Radwan Abu-'Ayyash, Radi al-Jira'i, Ziyad Abu-Zayyad, Jamil al- Tarifi, Salih Abu-Laban, and 'Abd-al-Hadi Abu-Khawsh.

'No Differences' in Jordanian-Palestinian Group

JN2810074891 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 28 Oct 91 pp 1, 5

["Special to JORDAN TIMES" by Sana' 'Atiyah]

[Excerpts] Amman—The Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to the Madrid Mideast conference was Sunday putting final touches to procedural and technical issues before its departure for the Spanish capital for the peace parley which opens Wednesday.

There were no differences left to iron out between the two sides, but there was still room to finalise the technical and procedural issues before the conference starts, Palestinian spokesperson Hanan 'Ashrawi said.

Dr. 'Ashrawi told reporters that there was a broad political agreement with the Jordanian government on the mechanism and the policy of joint Jordanian-Palestinian efforts.

"There is a broad political agreement between the Palestinian and Jordanian sides," Dr. 'Ashrawi said. "There is a long-term political agreement on coordination and the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation was formed on that basis."

She said that the round of meetings of the joint delegation focused on the negotiating strategy and the priorities of issues to be tackled in the negotiations with Israel.

"It is a process that would not succeed without constant and continuous coordination or without working as one team," Dr. 'Ashrawi said. "Of course they are two separate national entities in terms of identities—the national Jordanian identity and the national Palestinian identity—but the work must be united."

She added that the Palestinian side would address the opening of the American-Soviet sponsored conference and the speech was being prepared taking into consideration all suggestions and positions of Palestinians.

Dr. 'Ashrawi said that a controversy erupted after one of the delegates said that the delegation was appointed by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) was over. After Sa'ib 'Uraygat, a professor of political science and editor of AL-QUDS newspaper in Jerusalem, made his remarks to a U.S. television network, Israel threatened to walk out of the conference if the he sat at the negotiating table.

"I understand from the Americans that this is not a problem and this is no longer an issue," Dr. 'Ashrawi said. "The Israelis as usual are trying to derail the process and trying to get us involved in issues not of substance." She added that the delegation had decided that no statement made by an individual would be binding or official unless they were issued by the head of the team or by the official spokesperson. [passage omitted]

Dr. 'Ashrawi, a professor of English literature at Bir Zeit University, urged the press "not to get trapped into such dramatic statements but to deal with the issues themselves."

Dr. 'Ashrawi, Faysal al-Husayni, who is heading the Palestinian team to the conference, and Haydar 'Abd-al-Shafi, the head of the Palestinian negotiating team, arrived here from Cairo on Sunday.

Dr. 'Ashrawi described as "fruitful" their meetings with officials in Cairo. The Palestinian team held a round of talks with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak in Ismailia, with his leading aide Usamah al-Baz and with Foreign Minister 'Amr Musa.

She said that President Mubarak had expressed his support to the statement of the five foreign ministers meeting in Damascus last week, during which they agreed not to sign unilateral agreements with Israel at the peace conference.

"He (Mr. Mubarak) expressed his optimism concerning Arab coordination and what could be done (at the

conference)," Dr. 'Ashrawi said, adding that the Egyptian president vowed to provide the delegation with all the help it needed.

She said the Palestinian team and Mr. Mubarak discussed the "needs of the Palestinians in Gaza," which she added was recorded by the Egyptians.

Thousands of Gazans carry Egyptian travel documents.

Dr. 'Ashrawi also said that Dr. al-Baz had briefed the team on Israel's negotiating strategy during the Camp David negotiations when Egypt made peace with the Jewish state.

"Although Egypt has no role in these negotiations—because it has no role in the bilateral negotiations—it could have a role in influencing the parties during the multilateral negotiations," Dr. 'Ashrawi said at the press conference.

Asked whether the attendance of the Gulf states could negatively affect the Palestinian position, Dr. 'Ashrawi stressed that "attending and concluding agreements are two different things."

"The Gulf states are free to attend, participate and to discuss issues... however, if you start concluding agreements before the time is right, which is to conclude agreements on one track and delay the other—then that would be detrimental," Dr. 'Ashrawi stated. "But I'm sure the Arab countries are aware of the pitfalls and dangers."

Asked if the Palestinians would begin multilateral negotiations, Dr. 'Ashrawi said that it was "not an issue of timing, it is one of substance."

"You can prepare the grounds for them, but at the same time you don't have to conclude anything until substantive progress was made on issues that are more vital," she said.

The professor added that there was no firm agreement between the Arab parties that any agreements at the negotiations would be concluded. "There is a position that we will deal with multilateral talks in a way that supports the bilateral talks and in a way that does not harm us," she said. [passage omitted]

Jordan Prepared To Form Federated State

LD2610223191 Madrid TVE Internacional Television in Spanish 1930 GMT 26 Oct 91

[Text] Jordan could be the future land of the Palestinians. This possibility, which has been discussed for some time in unofficial circles especially following the Gulf war, is closer to being a reality following the statements by the spokesman of the Jordanian delegation that will attend the Madrid conference. Marwan al-Mu'ashshir told the EFE agency today that Jordan would be prepared to form a federated state with Palestine if this were the solution to the long-standing problem of the Middle East. This may be a first step in the long road to toward peace, although logically the opinion of the Palestinians, who have always wanted to return to Jerusalem, still remains to be known.

Ghali Calls For Continuing Arab-Israeli Talks

AU2810115291 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 28 Oct 91 p 106

[Interview with Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister Butrus Ghali by unidentified DER SPIEGEL correspondent; place and date not given: "A Golden Opportunity"]

[Text] [DER SPIEGEL] Fourteen years after Anwar al-Sadat's historic trip to Jerusalem, the Arabs are now sitting down at the negotiating table with the Israelis. Will the Madrid conference be a new round of the Camp David peace talks, in which you were involved as state minister for foreign affairs?
[Ghali] The important thing is that the negotiations start speedily and are guided by the goodwill of all parties involved. The starting situation is far more difficult today than in 1977, when Egypt began its negotiations with Israel. Unfortunately, time does not work in favor of peace.

[DER SPIEGEL] Why did it take so long for the Arab states to agree to direct talks with Israel?
[Ghali] There are several reasons for this. The cold war between the superpowers and their blocs of states made peace negotiations difficult for a long time. The USSR was against such negotiations because it would have been excluded from them; while today, Moscow is working toward the success of the conference together with the United States. In the meantime, the Arab states have also realized they can no longer let time fritter away. They want to use this golden opportunity to bring peace finally to the Middle East.

[DER SPIEGEL] Is an independent Palestinian state the best solution for the future of the occupied territories?
[Ghali] Personally, I think that a link with Jordan would be particularly advantageous because there are close ties between the two peoples. Only the people directly affected can decide whether to develop a federation, a federal state, or another model.

[DER SPIEGEL] All peace plans are threatened with failure because of the issue of Jerusalem: The Palestinians do not want to recognize the annexation of the Arab eastern part of the city, while the Israelis refuse even to discuss the city's status. How can this contradiction be settled?
[Ghali] My advice is to exclude Jerusalem until an agreement on the other problems is in sight.

[DER SPIEGEL] Will Israeli Prime Minister Shamir be a more difficult partner than his predecessor Menachem Begin, with whom you had long negotiations in the past?
[Ghali] We Egyptians are dealing with the government that is in office just now. When we made peace with

Israel in 1979, Begin was prime minister, and the conservative Likud bloc was already in power. I hope that Shamir will also make a contribution to stabilizing peace.

[DER SPIEGEL] Negotiations will be held not only on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip but also on the Golan Heights. Is it easier to come to an agreement between Israel and Syria than to an agreement with the Palestinians?

[Ghali] UN Resolution 242 does not make any geographical distinctions; it calls for Israel's withdrawal from the territories that have been occupied since 5 June 1967.

[DER SPIEGEL] Do you predict a similar status for the Golan Heights as for the Sinai Peninsula, whose return to Egypt was conditional on its partial demilitarization and the stationing of an international observer force?

[Ghali] Why should we rule out something like that from the framework of a true peace solution? In the whole process we must never forget that Arabs and Israelis must strive for a comprehensive peace in which the same principles apply to both sides, even though the implementation might take place in stages.

[DER SPIEGEL] If Madrid ends in failure, will it mean the beginning of the next Arab-Israeli conflict?

[Ghali] The Arab-Israeli conflict can no longer be settled by military means, never again. As a result of my own experiences with the Israelis, my advice to our Arab friends can only be: Negotiate, do not let up.

'Terrorists' Plan Assassination Attempts

LD2710194691 Berlin ADN in German 1912 GMT 27 Oct 91

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—A group of seven terrorists are planning assassination attempts at the opening of the Middle East peace conference in Madrid on Wednesday. This was revealed in secret service information which was leaked to the Berlin KURIER (newspaper) in Israel.

Supposedly, the group of terrorists landed in Portugal last Wednesday and then was smuggled to Madrid by members of the Basque terrorist group ETA, according to the newspaper's Monday edition. ETA members have provided the Arabs with weapons and explosives. Their target is presumably the sewage system under the venue of the conference. Five of the Arab terrorists belong to the Palestinian People's Front for the Liberation of Palestine; two of the others belong to the PLO force under Abu-Nidal.

As was further revealed from secret service circles, all the extremist Arab groups met several days ago in Tehran and discussed attacks at the peace conference, said the KURIER.

Spanish Officials Inspect Airport Security

LD2710151391 Madrid RNE-1 Radio Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 27 Oct 91

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Just this morning, Deputy Prime Minister Narcis Serra, Interior Minister Jose Luis Corcuera, and Government spokeswoman Rosa Conde Gutierrez, accompanied by State Secretary for Security Rafael Vera, and Civil Guard Director General Luis Roldan, met those responsible for security at the airport and checked measures being taken. Operation Pax involves over 10,000 members of the security forces—Civil Guard, national police, and municipal police. The Civil Guard is responsible for guarding the airport, the conference venue—the Oriente Palace—and the press hall installed in the Casa de Campo. The national police are responsible for guarding the VIP's and other installations. Both corps have been reinforced with the arrival in Madrid of 4,000 officers, and with the presence of U.S., Israeli, and Soviet security services, whose intelligence services have collaborated to a great extent with the Spanish authorities.

Madrid Prepared for Next Phase

LD2710100291 Madrid RNE International in Spanish 0900 GMT 27 Oct 91

[Excerpts] Preparations are being completed for the Middle East peace conference which opens in Madrid next Wednesday. [passage omitted] After this first phase of the peace conference, Madrid will continue to host the second part of these meetings between Arabs and Israelis, according to government sources quoted by this Sunday's Madrid press. The Spanish organizers of the conference have already drawn up the logistical study of a second phase consisting of various direct talks between Israeli, Lebanese, Syrian, and Jordanian-Palestinian delegations.

Palestinian Affairs

Delegation Affirms Commitment to PNC Resolutions

JN2610102191 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 26 Oct 91 p 14

[Text] Amman—SAWT AL-SHA'B—The Palestinian delegation to the peace conference has issued a statement in which it affirms its commitment to the resolutions of the Palestine National Council [PNC] in its 19th and 20th sessions.

Following is the text of the statement:

O sons and daughters of our militant people: We are leaving our occupied homeland, and its capital, Arab Jerusalem, carrying in our hearts and minds our people's objectives and aspirations of liberation and self-determination in order to struggle for their sake in a new arena, the arena of the Madrid conference.

We never thought the new arena would be a venue for bargaining over these objectives, or an alternative to our other militant arenas lit by dear sacrifices and examples of heroism and steadfastness.

We are aware of the difficult mission entrusted to us. We also know how difficult will be the negotiations with the representatives of the Israeli Government which occupies our land, builds settlements on it, continues to annihilate our people, and tries to impose the policy of fait accompli on them. This situation makes the call for the cessation of settlement building in the occupied Palestinian territory the top of our agenda.

What strengthens our confidence in our ability to face Israeli intransigence and any pressure that would be exerted on us are the fairness of our demands, our people's unity and steadfastness, the effectiveness of the brave intifadah, the Arab brothers's solidarity, and the alliance of the forces of peace and justice in this world.

International legitimacy is on our side, and we will continue to strike the conscience of the United Nations and the major countries participating in the Madrid conference with this legitimacy until the double-standard policy has been stopped and until our national cause has been treated like the causes of other nations who gained their independence.

As we head for Madrid with good intentions, and with a true desire to bring out a just peace, we would like to affirm—at these historic moments—our commitment to the resolutions of the PNC 19th and 20th sessions. We would like also to affirm our determination to struggle in order to achieve them. We will hide nothing of what takes place at the conference from our people. We will inform them of everything that takes place there, seeking advice from their wisdom and rich militant experiment. At the same time, we address the forces of peace in the world and in Israel, asking for their support by exerting pressure on their governments in order to respect the resolutions of international legitimacy, which recognizes our people's right to self-determination and to the establishment of their national state on their soil.

With this stand, we hope to turn this conference into a podium to acquaint the whole world with our just demands and to make the world issue its judgment on our stand and that of our opponent and know who really wants peace and who prefers expansion and settlements.

The rulers of Israel do not hide their expansionist ambitions; they announce their insistence on devouring our land and disavowing our rights. Meanwhile, we adhere to the Palestinian initiative announced in 1988 which calls for establishing peace on the basis of two states in Palestine.

On the basis of this stand, we will act in Madrid, hoping for more understanding and support, and relying—in the first place—on our people's struggle and support as well as on the backing of all those with good intentions in the world.

'Arafat Adviser on Madrid Topics, U.S. Dialogue

JN2810100691 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 28 Oct 91 pp 24, 18

[Excerpts] Tunis—Bassam Abu-Sharif, political adviser to Palestinian president Yasir 'Arafat, has said that the conference to be held on Wednesday in Madrid is the first step on a difficult and arduous road that is full of obstacles.

In an interview with AL-DUSTUR, he said: The road toward establishing peace in the Middle East is one strewn by decisive political battles that are, in fact, more difficult than the military ones, because we are facing an occupying enemy who works to consume and swallow up land. [passage omitted]

Abu-Sharif said that agreements on the regional issues will result from a political agreement, not the other way around as Israel believes. If the occupation ends and the transitional stage begins, then it would be possible to discuss the water problem for instance. How can the Arab and Israeli sides reach solutions in the region before achieving a peace agreement and ending the Israeli occupation of Arab land?

With regard to settlements, Abu-Sharif says that the settlements built on the occupied territories violate international law, international resolutions, and the Geneva Conventions; therefore, dismantling these settlements will be an important point in the negotiations. Moreover, linking the Gaza Strip to the West Bank by land or by other ways will be among the important issues on the negotiating agenda.

Abu-Sharif said: I expect the dialogue between the United States and the PLO to be resumed with the beginning of bilateral negotiations.

He added that the resumption of dialogue will provide impetus to the peace efforts, because the United States would then be able to directly discuss with the Palestinian decisionmakers all issues that will certainly obstruct the negotiating path.

He said: After convening the peace conference, I see no obstacles or hindrances that would prevent James Baker from meeting with president 'Arafat. Rather, I believe that such a meeting would contribute greatly toward advancing peace efforts in the Middle East and toward creating the stability that would help create a healthy atmosphere to accompany the negotiating process.

Commentary Seeks Western Pressure on Israel

LD2710221191 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT 27 Oct 91

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] In his statements the night before last, U.S. President George Bush said that the chances for Middle East peace depend on the Arabs and the Israelis and that

only the parties themselves can achieve peace. He avoided mentioning the principle of land in return for peace, raising more than one question despite saying that the United States can be and will be a committed and active partner in the search for peace.

The long years of the Arab-Israeli conflict prove that Arabs and Israelis have not succeeded in making peace and ending this conflict because of the deep abyss that separates the attitudes of both parties. This is also attributable to the continued Israeli rejection of Arab positions and their refusal to adhere to the resolutions of international legitimacy, including UN Resolutions 242 and 338, especially those sections relating to withdrawal from the occupied territories. They continuously ignore the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, first among which is its right to self-determination.

We note the recent developments in Israel, especially those relating to the formation of the Israeli delegation to the peace conference—observers were unanimous in saying that it includes the more extreme elements in the Likud—and the recent Strasbourg statements by terrorist Yitzhaq Shamir, head of the enemy's government, in which he said there is no occupied land, as well as the promises and threats he made to the extreme rightist parties not to offer any concessions regarding the occupied territories. These and other developments confirm that the mere opening of the peace conference will not be enough to forge the road toward peace. The abyss could now be deeper than at any time before.

So, how can we visualize reaching an agreement—or even the possibility of keeping the negotiations going between the parties themselves after the opening of the conference—without seeing the situation explode at the very first real point of difference? Will the mediation President Bush talked about be sufficient to bridge the gulf of deep differences in view of the fact that this mediation, with extreme difficulty, managed to overcome some of the procedural points of difference regarding the arrangement of holding the peace conference while Israel remained insistent on its inflexible stances regarding many other procedural points?

Making a genuine, just, and comprehensive peace that brings real security and stability to the region can not be done apart from international legitimacy and its resolutions.

If what is required today is to work toward the success of the peace conference, then the first step in this direction should be reflected in the respect of all parties, particularly Israel, for the resolutions of international legitimacy, and Israeli confirmation that she is prepared to implement these resolutions.

The international community, particularly the United States and the Soviet Union, under whose auspices the peace conference is being held, have the responsibility to find adequate ways and means to force any party rejecting the resolutions of international legitimacy to implement those resolutions.

What is required today is not only ordinary mediation but a willingness to face up to the real problems of making peace, including the price that each party must pay to achieve it.

Algeria

Foreign Minister Comments on Mideast Peace Talks

LD2810104891 Algiers APS in English 1018 GMT 28 Oct 91

[Text] Algiers, 28/10/91 (APS)—"Our Palestinian brothers will go to Madrid in difficult conditions and fraternity consists precisely in backing them up in these difficult moments, where they take risks. And it is what we are doing, we, Algerians", the Algerian foreign affairs minister, Lakhdar Brahimi, declared during talks granted yesterday to the APS ministers of the West Mediterranean Bank.

"Palestinians know for a fact that one does not offer to them something important (in Madrid). But they accept to play the game. And we have not to give them lessons or to advise them not to go there" Brahimi carried on, saying "We accept to go with our Palestinian brothers to help them to bear the burden".

Explaining the delicate context in which the peace conference on the Middle-East will take place, following the Gulf War Lakhdar Brahimi indicated that Arabs who were involved in a disastrous war which destroyed two countries (at least), Iraq and Kuwait "go out of this war divided and weakened". Nevertheless, an exceptional juncture appeared today which according to the foreign affairs ministers "should be seized by the Arabs".

As to the position of the four countries of the north bank of the Mediterranean (EEC members), (France, Italy, Spain, Portugal) towards the peace conference and the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, Lakhdar Brahimi estimated that "The European position will be the result of the position its twelve members-Greece, Denmark, as well as Great Britain and Germany. [passage indistinct]

Further From Brahimi

LD2410130291 Algiers APS in English 1031 GMT 24 Oct 91

[Text] Riyadh, Oct 24 (APS)—Minister of Foreign Affairs Lakhdar Brahimi considered that "the peace conference on the Near East scheduled for next week in Madrid would be a good beginning for the settlement of the Near East question and the instoration of peace".

In an interview to Saudi daily "EL-YAUM" issued on Wednesday, Brahimi noted pointed out [words indistinct] "if efforts put in during the preparation of the conference carry on with the same seriousness, the conference and negotiations will record positive results based on UN Security Council 242 and 338 Resolutions and the attachment to international legitimacy so that the Palestinians can recover their despoiled rights and instore their independent state".

"Arab countries that take part in this conference are seriously prepared. Therefore they defined their claims and informed the other party about them so that it will be ready to answer," the minister added, stressing the necessity of solidarity of all Arabs with Palestinians' position so that they can undertake negotiations in a strong position.

Foreign Minister Views 'Five Plus Four' Meeting

LD2710094691 Algiers Radio Algiers Network in Arabic 0600 GMT 27 Oct 91

[Text] The second ministerial conference between the Arab Maghreb Union [AMU] and European countries of the Western Mediterranean, known as the Five-plus-Four talks, will resume today.

The first day's session began with a statement by Algerian Foreign Minister Lakhdar Brahimi who is chairing the meeting. In his statement, Lakhdar Ibrahimi defined the main topics of dialogue between the two sides. The first topic dealt with the basis on which a favorable ground can be created for the establishment of sound and strong relations between the AMU and the European group.

The second topic dealt with the avoidance of disputes in the Mediterranean, while the third with the evaluation of the activities of the task groups formed by the first ministerial conference.

Colleague Slimane Mabrouki, who has been following the meetings of the ministerial conference, interviewed Algerian Foreign Minister Lakhdar Ibrahimi who began the interview by replying to a question about the position of the Maghreb communities in the dialogue between the Maghreb and European sides and the effect of the recent European racist wave toward the Maghrebian communities on the future of the dialogue between the two sides.

[Begin recording] [Brahimi] The situation is not exactly so. However, there is no doubt that the question of migration constitutes one of the very important matters in the relations between the AMU member countries and those European countries in which there are Maghreb migrants.

I believe that my reference to this issue in my statement was clear, namely, that we ask the European side to pay all the attention and concern this matter demands. If our citizens are not happy in any country, I believe it would be difficult for us to have distinguished relations with that country.

Consequently, the improvement of relations and the bolstering of cooperation demands special attention to the question of migration and the conditions of the migrants there, the conditions of the citizens who are there, whether they are staying there for one or two days, i.e. visitors, or whether they were living there for one, two, or more years.

[Mabrouki] Minister, there is another point. Some believe that the European attitude toward the AMU group was dictated by political developments in the region, particularly in Algeria. This is on the one hand.

On the other hand, the setup created by the new international order, namely the centering of the conflict on the economic aspect, prompted the European group to realize, in the final analysis, that the center of their interest lies essentially in this region.

[Brahimi] I believe that there is no doubt that our European neighbors have their own interests and these interests are always in their minds, and that when they agreed or rather embarked on this attempt with us they had taken their interests into consideration.

But I believe that we too have our own interests and we pay great attention to these interests and when we embarked on this attempt, we too took our interests into consideration.

[Mabrouki] Finally, allow me to ask a marginal question. Every side likes to pursue its own interests.

[Brahimi] Naturally.

[Mabrouki] Do you believe that the course cut by the AMU will enable it to stand and...

[Brahimi, interrupting] We believe that the dialogue with the Europeans will act as a helping element, which, God willing, will encourage us in the Arab Maghreb to improve our performance and to raise the momentum of progress toward the integration of our economies and cooperation on the level of the Arab Maghreb. [end recording]

Further on 'Five Plus Four'

LD2710214191 Algiers Radio Algiers Network in Arabic 1830 GMT 27 Oct 91

[Text] The Maghreban-European meeting of the Five plus Four ended in Algiers this afternoon after two days of proceedings. The meeting was crowned with the release of a joint communique recommending the intensification of economic cooperation between the two groups and the creation of a financial institution to finance joint ventures. The communique stressed the need to follow up the immigration problems. It also included a call for the lifting of economic sanctions imposed by the west on the Arab Libyan Jamahiriyah. For more details on the results achieved by the Maghreban and European ministers, we have this short interview which our colleague Nacera Menan obtained from our Foreign Minister, Lakhdar Brahimi.

[Begin recording] [Menan] Mr. Brahimi, what aspects encompassed the cooperation issue between the two groups, and to which aspects did you attach more importance?

[Brahimi] Various aspects of cooperation between the European states, I mean in the western part [of the Mediterranean], and the Maghreban states were discussed. These included the economic, the social and the scientific aspects. There is now, it seems, a serious move toward the creation of a joint financial institution. There is also talk about a meeting of labor ministers to examine the topic which I memtioned yesterday, namely that of the immigration and the treatment of the Maghreban people in Europe, be they visitors or residents.

[Menan] What is your assessment of this meeting?

[Brahimi] I believe that it was very good and very constructive and as I said a few moments ago, it seems that the political will for cooperation between the members of these two groups is becoming more and more a reality. [end recording]

Political Committee Signs Draft Declaration

LD2610121891 Algiers APS in English 1018 GMT 26 Oct 91

[Text] Algiers, Oct 26 (APS)—Works of the meeting of the political committee of experts of Five plus Four (UMA countries of Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco, Libya and Mauritania) and the 4 countries of the Mediterranean north bank: France, Italy, Spain, Portugal and Malta as associated country, ended on Friday by the initialization of a draft of declaration which will be submitted to the approval of foreign affairs ministers of the nine concerned countries which will meet on Saturday and Sunday in Algiers. At the end of works, a member of the Algerian delegation declared to the press that this meeting was dominated by the political dialogue and concertation.

The theme relating to security was dealt with by experts for the first time in order to define measures aiming at establishing confidence between the two Mediterranean banks in the light of the geopolitical changes which took place in the world.

Immigration was the other subject examined during these works. Maghrebin countries estimated that this problem should be raised by their counterparts of the 4 European countries which constitute a relay enabling to transmit the UMA countries concerns to the other EEC members which are elaborating new systems relating to the conditions of immigration.

Besides, experts stressed the necessity to raise the EEC restictive measures against Libya. "Relations between the UMA and the EEC cannot develop at the detriment of an UMA member country", the Algerian expert declared.

The economic cooperation, another important theme of discussions, according to the Algerian delegate, witnessed integral progress according to sectors of activity.

Regarding the project of creation of the multilateral financial institution, a working group was charged of its follow-up for its creation. But previously, the same source added, one is to define the nature and the vocation of this institution (assistance or cooperation). As to the debt, the European countries cannot go against the international strategy and mechanisms which rule this prickly problem according to the same source, which

added that the UMA countries do not lose hope to find a common ground. The other points examined during this meeting were centered on infrastructures, transports and communications. Questions relating to environment, technological development and scientific research and the safeguard of patrimony are added to these topics.

Italy's de Michelis Briefs Press on Meeting

LD2610202391 Algiers Radio Algiers Network in Arabic 1830 GMT 26 Oct 91

[Excerpt] Today's event in Algeria is the opening of the Five plus Four meeting this evening. Before the opening of the meeting, Italian Foreign Minister de Michelis held a news conference. Zahida Kharsaoui reports:

[Kharsaoui] Italian Foreign Minister de Michelis held a news conference this evening at Djenane El Mithak residence, during which he dealt with the question of regional cooperation between the European Western Mediterranean—France, Italy, Portugal, and Spain—and the Arab Maghreb Union countries. He said that the meeting was regarded as important in view of the peace conference due to be held in Madrid. Regarding final economic decisions, he said: We are about to study a number of projects, particularly the establishment of a Mediterranean bank, and there are no obstacles before us except to find an effective means to ensure the success of this financial venture.

In reply to a question on extending the framework to enable the participation of some other Mediterranean countries, he said: We regard that the acceptance of Malta at this meeting constitutes an impetus to discuss the participation of other strategically positioned Mediterranean countries. De Michelis mentioned the possibility of the participation of Egypt on the Arab side, and (?Greece) on the European side.

On the question of security for European countries which are participating in the meeting, he said that the idea was to discuss the expansion of the subject in the light of world developments, particularly the convening of a peace conference in Madrid. [passage omitted]

Egypt

Mubarak on Upcoming Madrid Peace Conference

NC2710115891 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1130 GMT 27 Oct 91

[Text] Cairo, 27 Oct (MENA)—President Husni Mubarak has expressed the opinion that contrary to what some believe, no difficulties will be encountered during the upcoming peace negotiations because of Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's chairmanship of the Israeli delegation.

The president said: We are accustomed to Israeli severity prior to negotiations. We encountered the same difficulties when we started negotiations on the first stage of the Camp David accord. We are well aware of this. Let us wait until bilateral negotiations begin, Mubarak said, after receiving Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' today.

On whether he believes the Israeli delegation will face difficulties during negotiations, President Husni Mubarak said: I cannot answer that. However, we expect and hope that a lasting and comprehensive peace will be established. To achieve that, we have to be more flexible in negotiations.

The president was asked why he did not go to Madrid to raise the level of the delegation's chairman, just as the United States and Israel have done. The president remarked that the conference will be held at the ministerial level and that Shamir's participation was up to the Israeli Government and to Shamir himself. I do not believe that I can go to Madrid, regardless of the level of representation, because there is no need for my presence. However, if all the delegations involved in negotiations decide to continue at the level of heads of state, I may consider going.

Asked to comment on hardliners who demand a military solution and reject peace negotiations, President Mubarak said: For those who talk of a military solution, I say nobody is stopping them. No man can impose anything on anyone else. Do military solutions help establish peace? Personally, I believe that military solutions can never establish peace.

The president added: A military solution may open the door to peace, as was the case with the October war, but a military solution does not settle an issue; no issue has ever been settled by a military solution.

The president continued: As for those who talk about setting up armies to conquer Jerusalem, did anyone prevent them from doing so? Anyone who wants to build up an army and march out to liberate Jerusalem, let him do that. We will see what he can do. We all want a liberated Jerusalem. Jerusalem is for three religions, nobody can debate that. But it is not a question of words. We have been talking for 40 years.

Asked about the plan Egypt and the Arab states prepared for the conference, the president said: I cannot tell the media what our plan will be. I can say, however, we hope to reach and help achieve comprehensive peace.

The president was asked whether Egypt agrees with Syria and the Arabs that they should not participate in the third stage of multilateral negotiations unless the Syrian-Israeli bilateral negotiations make progress. The president said: It is natural to await progress in bilateral negotiations before talking about multilateral negotiations. We have discussed the issue with various parties and no decision has been made.

The president was asked about Foreign Minister 'Amr Musa's announcement during his visit to Damascus that a formula for coordination among Arab states had been

reached, which could give the impression that Arab states would go together to the third stage of negotiations. The president replied: Let us leave this matter now, because I cannot tell you specifically. We hope to make progress in this connection.

Asked about what Egypt intends for the third stage of negotiations, President Mubarak said: We want to help. The ultimate goal is to reach a just and comprehensive solution.

A reporter asked the president whether Egypt has prepared a working paper for that stage. The president said: We have diplomatic relations with Israel and our relations have been normalized. Hence, we have no problem in this context. We want to help other parties so we can reach a proper and just solution.

The president was asked whether there is interest in issues related to disarmament, trade exchange, and ways to curb tension in the region. He said it is premature to talk about such things.

Asked if Egypt will play the role of the wise man by giving advice to Arab parties and Israel when things get tough, the president said: Egypt always gives wise advice to all parties concerned, including Israel.

The president was asked whether Egypt was responsible for what happened in 1967 and the occupation of the West Bank, Gaza, and the Golan Heights. He said: I can honestly say Egypt alone was not responsible for the 1967 war. All Arabs were responsible. We cannot just blame Egypt; all Arab states were responsible for the results of the 1967 war.

The president emphasized in that context that the Arab states should coordinate and cooperate and stand on solid ground, but they should go to negotiations with an open mind to be able to reach a settlement.

The president was asked whether he would meet with Yitzhaq Shamir during the multilateral negotiations. He replied that any meeting between heads of states should be arranged well in advance. What they fail to understand is that they want such a meeting for the sake of a meeting, which I do not want. If such a meeting is to be held I want it to give the Arab world hope that positive results conducive to peace can be achieved. If we meet without achieving results that we can announce to the world, it is bound to create further tension between Egypt and Israel. This is what I want to avoid.

Mubarak continued: I have said several times very clearly that I am willing to attend such a meeting. However, the necessary preparations for this meeting should be made just like preparations are made for all meetings among heads of state. When presidents meet they produce results. If I meet with Shamir the people will naturally expect positive results for peace. If the meeting produces no results, it will create a futile clamor, which I do not want, Mubarak concluded.

Palestinian Delegation Members Arrive in Cairo

NC2610144591 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1410 GMT 26 Oct 91

[Text] Cairo, 26 Oct (MENA)—Some members of the Palestinian side in the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to the Middle East peace conference arrived in Cairo this afternoon. The conference will begin its meetings in Madrid on Wednesday.

Among the Palestinian members who arrived in Cairo aboard a special Jordanian plane are: Dr. Haydar 'Abd-al-Shafi, head of the Palestinian side; Faysal al-Husayni, head of the Palestinian consultative delegation; and Dr. Hanan 'Ashrawi, the delegation's official spokesman.

Delegation Head Views Issues

NC2710083491 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0720 GMT 27 Oct 91

[Text] Cairo, 27 Oct (MENA)—Dr. Haydar 'Abd-al-Shafi, head of the Palestinian delegation to the Middle East peace conference opening in Madrid on Wednesday, has stated that the issue of settlements will take priority over all other issues during negotiations with Israel.

In a statement to AL-AHRAM today, 'Abd-al-Shafi pointed out that the Palestinian delegation will be equal to all other Arab delegations in terms of number and rights. He said that the Palestinians' deep feelings about their legitimate rights give them a sense of power and they will feel equal to others at the negotiating table.

Asked whether the Palestinian factions opposed to the conference are causing any problems, 'Abd-al-Shafi said that he personally has not encountered any problems. He said that there are differences over participation in the conference, explaining that certain fronts, such as Hamas, object to it. He said the Palestinian objections to the conference are the result of Israel's intransigent stand, as well as the U.S. stand of not putting pressure on Israel. He said the opposing elements fear that the Palestinians will make concessions.

Touching on Palestinian demands concerning self-determination, settlements, and Jerusalem, 'Abd-al-Shafi said that nothing has been done yet in this connection. He reiterated that the issue of the settlements will be given top priority. He pointed out that the Palestinian advisory panel will comprise 18 members, both from inside and outside the occupied territories. He explained that the panel's task will be of a consultative nature and will involve discussions with the negotiating delegation on matters requiring consultation. He added that the final stand will be determined in light of these consultations.

Dr. Hanan 'Ashrawi, official spokeswoman for the Palestinian delegation, pointed out that the advisory council, led by Faysal al- Husayni, has followed up the peace process from the beginning and has undertaken

preparations for direct negotiations. She noted that the panel includes personalities who are efficient enough to push the process forward without having to get directly involved in the negotiations. She added that the panel includes members from [word indistinct] Jerusalem and from outside the occupied territories.

In a statement to AL-AHRAM, 'Ashrawi pointed out that she and Faysal al-Husayni were excluded from the negotiating delegation because they both hold Jerusalem identity cards, which runs counter to the Israeli condition accepted by the United States. She asserted, however, that this will not affect the status of Jerusalem. She mentioned the guarantees provided in this connection.

'Ashrawi said Jordanian-Palestinian coordination is within the context of a general political agreement on principles governing Jordanian-Palestinian relations. She pointed out that the basic principle is equality of the delegations.

Hanan 'Ashrawi asserted that she has not been subjected to any harassment from those opposing the conference. She asserted that there is encouragement, coupled with doubts over U.S. intentions and the possibility of achieving results at the conference.

Meeting With Mubarak 'Positive'

NC2710094691 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0900 GMT 7 Oct 91

[Text] Cairo, 27 Oct (MENA)—Faysal al-Husayni, head of the Palestinian advisory delegation to the peace conference slated for Wednesday in Madrid, described the delegation's meeting with President Mubarak this morning as positive.

In a statement after the meeting, al-Husayni said it was natural to visit Egypt before heading for the peace conference and to meet with President Husni Mubarak for further coordination and cooperation before the negotiations the Palestinians view as a "real battle." Al-Husayni expressed his optimism that the Egyptian stand will be as supportive as it always has been.

On how they expect the conference to proceed, the delegation's spokeswoman, Dr. Hanan 'Ashrawi, said [words indistinct] it will probably begin with opening speeches, followed by bilateral meetings.

On Egyptian-Palestinian coordination in Madrid, Dr. 'Ashrawi said that Egypt has more experience in negotiations with Israel than any other Arab state. She added: I believe that we can achieve a great deal through the Egyptian experience, particularly because Egypt has several historical [border] documents and diplomatic experience. She emphasized that Egyptian support and experience are essential for making progress in the negotiations.

On the delegation's expectations of the negotiations, particularly since Yitzhaq Shamir is leading the Israeli delegation, 'Ashrawi said: We always expect a hardline stance from Israel, as we expect difficult negotiations. We have to understand that we are the occupied and they the occupiers.

Dr. 'Ashrawi added: I am fully confident that we have a just cause and a strong position, which the Israelis do not have. It is fair logic. This fair logic is in our favor and so are international laws and the united Arab stand.

On whether the United States has given any political guarantees on the conference results, 'Ashrawi said no, explaining that U.S. guarantees are related to the arrangement of negotiations, as well as to the political statements the United States will make based on its declared stand; namely, land for peace, implementation of the UN resolutions, and a transitional period. She repeated that there are no guarantees on the final results of the conference.

Asked if there are any signs that the United States [words indistinct], as you know the U.S. stand always has supported confederation with Jordan. I believe that this is one of the alternatives that is in harmony with Palestine National Council resolutions, she said.

Syrian Minister Notes 'Identical' Arab Views

NC2710141991 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1258 GMT 27 Oct 91

[Text] Ismailia, 27 Oct (MENA)—Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' said today that he discussed with President Husni Mubarak the issues facing the peace conference due to be held in a few days. Al-Shar' added that they both agreed on the need to formulate a common Arab position for the peace talks. They also agreed that the Arab side should stress the justice of the issues included on the conference agenda.

In remarks made following his meeting with President Mubarak, Al- Shar' said: We are confident the Arab position will remain united and cohesive because it serves legitimate Arab demands, chief of which is Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and recognition of the Palestinian people's national rights. The positions of all the Arab sides are identical on the need to implement UN resolutions, particularly Resolutions 242 and 338, and on the illegitimacy of acquiring land through war. The Arab position is in line with international law and norms.

Concerning his meeting with President Mubarak, the Syrian foreign minister said: I am very satisfied with the meeting and with the exchange of opinions between Egypt and Syria and Presidents al-Asad and Mubarak. We are in constant touch with President Mubarak and Foreign Minister 'Amr Musa and we are always exchanging views on what concerns the Arab people and the Palestinian issue.

Madrid Delegation Named; To Meet Mubarak

NC2710204891 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1805 GMT 27 Oct 91

[Text] Cairo, 27 Oct (MENA)—Tomorrow morning President Husni Mubarak will receive the Egyptian delegation to the Madrid peace conference before it leaves for Madrid.

The 13-member delegation will be led by Foreign Minister 'Amr Musa. The other members are: 'Ala' Barakat, Egyptian ambassador in Madrid; Mahmud Abu-al-Nasr, former assistant foreign minister; Dr. Ramzi al-Sha'ir, president of al-Zaqaziq University; Dr. Yunan Labib Rizq, history professor at the 'Ayn Shams University; Dr. Qadri Hifni, psychology professor at 'Ayn Shams University; Dr. Salah 'Amir, international law professor at Cairo University; Dr. 'Aliy-al-Din Hilal, political science professor and head of the political studies center at Cairo University; Retired Major General Ahmad Fakhr, former military affairs adviser to the prime minister; Lutfi al-Khuli, AL-AHRAM journalist; journalist and Minister Plenipotentiary Wajih Hamdi, director of the Arab East Department at the Foreign Ministry; Minister Plenipotentiary Dr. Rida Shahatah, director of the international organizations department; Minister Plenipotentiary Ahmad Abu-al-Ghayt, director of the foreign minister's office; and Counselor Nabil Fahmi from the foreign minister's office.

'Amr Musa has appointed Counselor Naji al-Ghatrifi the delegation's official spokesman in Madrid.

Counselors 'Abd-al-Rahman Salah and Ashraf Muwafi from the Foreign Ministry have been appointed advisers.

Peace Conference Protested; 185 Arrested

NC2810065691 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 28 Oct 91

[Text] The Egyptian newspaper AL-AKHBAR reports today that Egyptian security forces have arrested 185 persons in various parts of the country for protesting the peace conference in Madrid. The paper says that 37 of the detainees have been referred to the public prosecution on charges of distributing leaflets rejecting the peace conference.

Al-AKHBAR points out that two former members of the People's Assembly and the editor-in-chief of the religious magazine AL-LIWA' are among the detainees.

Officers, Soldiers Reportedly Executed by Regime

NC2510155991 (Clandestine) Voice of Rebellious Iraq in Arabic 1435 GMT 25 Oct 91

[Text] In a desperate attempt to suppress the rebelling masses, particularly the struggling pioneers from the Iraqi Armed Forces, the cowardly and criminal authorities recently carried out an execution campaign against these forces. Fifteen officers were executed in Baghdad on charges of collaboration with the blessed uprising. Fifty soldiers were executed at the 4th Corps Headquarters in al-'Amarah [words indistinct] during the criminal Saddamite aggression against [word indistinct].

In another development, new groups recently have been established to confront the 'Aflaqite military intelligence patrols and prevent them from carrying out their dirty mission of detaining the struggling youngsters opposed to the U.S.-defeated regime of the enemy of the people and Islam. This has greatly reduced activity by these patrols. The patrols fear an increase in the overwhelming popular indignation because these humiliated patrols are unable to provide security for their members.

'Liquidation' of Army, Party Personnel Reported

NC2610162191 (Clandestine) Voice of Iraqi Opposition in Arabic 1500 GMT 26 Oct 91

[Text] The regime of the defeated tyrant recently has stepped up liquidation of party and Army personnel with dubious loyalty. This has been disclosed by opposition sources. The sources said Brigadier General Muwaffaq, commander of the 4th Division's commandos and former head of the Military Intelligence Department in Mosul, was found murdered in front of his home in Hayy al-Dubbat in Mosul on 19 October. The sources added that another officer, Jawdat al-Rakhawi, was found murdered near his home in (Abu Ma'allah). Al-Rakhawi was an assistant of Saddam Kamil, a brother of the defense minister and a brother-in-law of the tyrant. The sources said the habit of informing on colleagues is widespread in party, Army, and government ranks, leading to increased liquidations.

Barzani: Turkish Attacks 'Declaration of War'

JN2710181791 (Clandestine) Voice of Iraqi Kurdistan in Arabic 1655 GMT 27 Oct 91

[Statement by Mas'ud Barzani "on the recent aggression by the Turkish regime against the masses of Iraq's Kurdistan" on 26 October—read by announcer]

[Text] For the third time, the Turkish regime attacked Kurdistan under the pretext of taking revenge on the (?peshmergas). On 25 and 26 October, the following villages were the target of bombardment:

1. In the Barzani area, the villages of Barzan, [village names indistinct].

The losses, received until now, are two martyrs and five wounded, in addition to (?huge) material losses.

The Turkish regime's aggression has exceeded the limits. [words indistinct] except injustice and aggression against the Turkish people.

The fact known by the world, and Turkey itself knows it before the world, that (?peshmergas) are not present in the areas and villages attacked, as they are 30-40 km inside Iraq's Kurdistan. [words indistinct] We consider this aggression a declaration of war. Therefore, we will do what we can, and the Turkish regime will be responsible.

We call on the whole world to stop Turkey's aggressions.

Paper Criticizes Turkish Actions

JN2710084091 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0739 GMT 27 Oct 91

[Text] Baghdad, 27 Oct (INA)—AL-JUMHURIYAH says that the continued Turkish violations of Iraq's territorial integrity are additional precedents that will be added to the record of enmity opened by the Yilmaz-Ozal government.

In an article today, the paper states that the U.S. silence on Ozal's hostility against a neighboring country and his forces' killing of defenseless citizens through the use of internationally banned weapons constitute a new and explicit proof of the double standards in the U.S. policy lamenting human rights abuse.

AL-JUMHURIYAH says that the recurrent Turkish aggressions against northern Iraq are a clear sign that the Ankara authorities are persisting in their transgressions and violations of the sovereignty of a Muslim neighboring country which has never interfered in Turkey's domestic affairs or violated its sovereignty.

The paper refers to the logistical facilities the Ozal government has given to the U.S.-Zionist-Atlantic forces of aggression, which constitutes a serious precedent in the relations between Turkey and Iraq.

AL-JUMHURIYAH says: Iraq has done a great deal to make the Turkish Government realize how serious this is. The excuse given by the Ankara authorities that the operation seeks to exterminate Kurdish terrorists is not a convincing argument to violate the sovereignty of a neighboring country.

The paper explains that the liquidation of the Kurds in Turkey is a domestic Turkish affair which Iraq has nothing to do with. Iraq has never been known to interfere in the domestic affairs of neighboring countries and, as a neighboring country, Turkey should respect the good-neighborliness between them.

AL-JUMHURIYAH affirms that the Turkish authorities should keep in mind that relations of good-neighborliness are never based on aggressive attitudes in any form whatsoever. These authorities should try to mend the rift in the relations between Turkey and Iraq created by Ozal's facilities to the 30-country aggression against Iraq. The paper says: A mending of this rift certainly will not be achieved by continuing this aggression. It will only be healed by having

good relations and taking into consideration the neighborly relations between the two Muslim countries.

Shamir Orders Settlement Freeze During Talks

TA2810074991 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 28 Oct 91 pp 1, 14

[Report by Smadar Peri and Gad Li'or from Madrid and by Roni Shaqed, Dani Sade, Rami Tal, and Yosef 'Uzi'el]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] The IDF [Israel Defense Forces], the various security branches, and Israel's overseas representations have been placed on high alert in anticipation of the peace conference for fear that all sorts of terrorist organizations might carry out demonstrative acts in an effort to torpedo the deliberations.

Israeli sources said yesterday that "the terrorist organizations belonging to the rejectionist front want to attract attention. In order to achieve that, they may hijack a Jordanian or Syrian aircraft or perpetrate attacks against targets affiliated with those countries. One of their objectives is to drag Israel into reprisals in order to torpedo the conference." [passage omitted]

Under orders from Shamir, the establishment of new settlements has been frozen for the duration of the Madrid conference. An understanding on this was reached between the Prime Minister's Office and Gush Emunim. [passage omitted]

Agreement on Freeze Denied

TA2810121591 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew 1200 GMT 28 oct 91

[Text] Aharon Domb, a member of the Council of Jewish Settlements in Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza, denied reports that an agreement was reached with the Prime Minister's Office on a temporary settlement freeze during the conference. He told our correspondent Mikha'el Tuchfeld that he and his colleagues are convinced Yitzhaq Shamir will stress continued settlement activity even in the statements he makes at the conference.

Shamir Denies Bush Seeks Speech Transcript

TA2710101891 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew 1000 GMT 27 Oct 91

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir denied that President Bush asked to see the transcript of his speech for the Madrid peace conference or the speeches of the other delegation heads. He was speaking at the cabinet session this morning. Our correspondent, Yo'el Nir, reports that the prime minister made the remark in response to a question raised by Minister Rehav'am Ze'evi.

Shamir Explains Decision To Head Delegation

TA2510193191 Jerusalem Israel Television Network in Hebrew 1805 GMT 25 Oct 91

[Interview with Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by political correspondent Gadi Sukenik in Shamir's office "this afternoon"—recorded]

[Text] [Sukenik] Mr. Prime Minister, we are off to Madrid. Do you share the view that this conference is a unique opportunity that, if missed, could result in a big flare-up in the region?

[Shamir] No, I would not put it that way. I think it is an opportunity that should not be allowed to slip by. It is necessary to take advantage of this opportunity. It is definitely an event that should be regarded as important, an unprecedented attempt to negotiate simultaneously with several Arab parties—as we always demanded and desired. So this must be done. It is necessary to finally launch a process that may involve risks.

[Sukenik] Is there anything to discuss? After all, each side comes to the conference declaring: It is all or nothing.

[Shamir] It is first of all necessary to talk. The very meeting and the opportunity to talk is important in itself. The worst situation among political elements is for there to be no discourse—for no one to be on speaking terms. That is the worst. So we will have the opportunity to talk simultaneously with a number of parties. In other words, the background will be broad. This is certainly something we should do.

[Sukenik] Is David Levi a good foreign minister?

[Shamir] It is not my duty to grade him; the fact is that he is foreign minister. I appointed him, I cooperate with him, and he does his job.

[Sukenik] What happened in the last few days does not look like cooperation.

[Shamir] People cannot say I stood in the way of cooperation. I simply said one thing: I feel it is my duty to go to that meeting, appear there, and assume responsibility for this action. I think it is my duty. Not for a moment did I think of reasons not to send Levi; I thought about why I should go to that arena. That is all.

[Sukenik] But that arena is officially intended for foreign ministers, and your action could—as I am sure you realize—be seen as a vote of no confidence in the foreign minister, and certainly David Levi interpreted it that way.

[Shamir] No, that is absolutely the wrong interpretation. Nowhere did it say that the meeting was intended for foreign ministers, and even if it were so written, that is not God's gospel. There was talk that since leaders from the area were not coming, it would be at the ministerial level. The prime minister is also a minister in Israel. Everyone, including the Americans, told me: If you want to come, fine. We will welcome this. I surprised no one. I think that the Israeli public understands very well that if we are embarking on such a move, the prime minister should head the delegation.

[Sukenik] It must be as clear to you as to any observer that what happened to David Levi is a personal and

political blow from which he may never recover. You must have taken that into account.

[Shamir] Absolutely not. It is not a blow, and certainly not a severe blow. He should not have thought that. The prime minister has the full authority and prerogative to make such a move, and no one should take offense or be hurt.

[Sukenik] What considerations guided you when you selected the Israeli delegation to the peace conference and the direct negotiations?

[Shamir] There are some persons whom I presume will participate in this process in the near future; there are others with whom it is important for me to consult in the course of this event; and there are still others who have a certain representational value. There is no doubt that the delegation's line will be identical to mine; there is no question about that.

[Sukenik] Meaning?

[Shamir] Meaning that the prime minister sets the policy and accordingly acts.

[Sukenik] And what line will that be?

[Shamir] It is the desire for peace coupled with a firm presentation of Israel's interests. That is all.

[Sukenik] Are you going to the conference with a certain fear, in view of the preconference atmosphere, the preparations in the Arab camp, or the U.S. steps?

[Shamir] I have nothing to be afraid of, but I am keeping my eyes open. I am not euphoric. What we hear about the Arab side is not thrilling and does not presage great things for Israel, and yet I say: Despite all this, there is an opportunity to go to negotiations, and we must exploit it to talk to them. We will see; perhaps something will come of it.

[Sukenik] Many say that Yitzhaq Shamir is now hoarding ammunition—collecting all the unjustified offenses, attacks, and pressures—to blow the conference up the moment he chooses to do so.

[Shamir] Utter nonsense. I am no terrorist and I am not going to blow anything up. I am going to present Israel's positions, wishes, and dreams.

[Sukenik] Do you believe that we really have such an opportunity in this instance?

[Shamir] Definitely. After all, it is an international event with incredible ramifications. The whole world will be watching this arena, hearing what people there have to say. This is an opportunity to tell the world what Israel's policy is, what Israel wants, and what it would like to achieve. We are being slandered all the time; now let Israel's voice be heard.

[Sukenik] Sir, historians usually glorify political figures not so much for keeping the old assets, but rather for taking surprising initiatives or far-reaching steps. Do you think Yitzhaq Shamir may go down in history as such a figure, in the wake of the conference and its results? Will he surprise us?

[Shamir] Right now I am not thinking about Shamir's place in history. I may think about the future of Israel, but certainly not about Shamir's future memory. That is of no interest to me at all. I think about the things that I am duty-bound to perform, and I live like this every day and every hour.

[Sukenik] Does all this give rise to optimism in anticipation of the conference?

[Shamir] There can be room for some optimism. What is optimism? I can say that there is always hope in such instances.

[Sukenik] Mr. Prime Minister, thank you very much.

[Shamir] Thank you very much.

Official on Protest of Palestinian Speech Time

TA2810061691 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew 0505 GMT 28 Oct 91

[Telephone interview with Yosi Ben-Aharon, director general of the Prime Minister's Office, by Me'ir Einstein—live]

[Text] [Einstein] Good morning, Yosi Ben-Aharon, director general of the Prime Minister's Office and a member of the Israeli delegation to the Madrid conference.

[Ben-Aharon] Good morning.

[Einstein] Why are we protesting the U.S. decision to also give the Palestinian delegate 45 minutes to deliver an opening address in Madrid?

[Ben-Aharon] Because it is supposed to be one joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, and one delegation cannot receive double rights and be given double the time allotted all the other delegations simply because it is a joint delegation. This conflicts with the original understanding with the United States. That is why our ambassador approached the U.S. assistant secretary of state on the matter.

[Einstein] In other words, the United States violated earlier understandings?

[Ben-Aharon] I would not say it violated them, because the exact definition of a joint delegation is not mathematical. The United States presumably adopted a lenient attitude toward the Palestinians, far beyond what we think is warranted by the definition of a joint delegation.

[Einstein] Which means that, according to our interpretation of the decision to allow the Palestinian representative 45 minutes as part of the opening speeches, the

Palestinians' status at the conference has, in effect, been elevated or the Americans, at least, are elevating that status?

[Ben-Aharon] We know what the Arabs from here had striven for: They wanted to attain as independent a status as possible in order to project the image of a state or a state in the making. By the same token, they also wanted attention to be focused on the PLO as the element that determines everything that happens to the Arabs here in Eretz Yisra'el. In some of the technical arrangements prior to and around the conference, they managed to score points at the expense of our understandings with the United States.

[Einstein] Beyond the protest, how does Israel plan to react to this specific matter?

[Ben-Aharon] We will talk to the United States and will try to have this decision reversed. It also does not stand to reason that Israel's status will be the same as all the other delegations, because Israel is the country that supposedly is the defendant, standing against several Arab countries or delegations, each of which will come armed with its complaints, demands, and criticism. That is why Israel should be allowed to have more time and a greater opportunity to present its position. This is another issue about which we have had contacts with the U.S. delegation.

[Einstein] Is there a chance that Israel will be allotted more time as part of the response speeches on Friday?

[Ben-Aharon] That may be, but that, too, is a subject for discussion.

[Einstein] The current question concerns the Palestinian issue: What about the planned participation of Sa'ib 'Urayqat in the joint delegation?

[Ben-Aharon] On this, too, we have lodged a very firm protest, saying that in view of the understanding with the United States that the PLO will not have a foothold in these negotiations, it is inconceivable that a man who is supposed to be on the delegation should stand up and declare that he is a PLO member, that he was appointed by the PLO, and that he is following the PLO's dictates in everything. It simply does not stand to reason for us to sit back and accept it, pretending that nothing has happened.

[Einstein] So?

[Ben-Aharon] Well, the United States used its influence and pressured the delegation to put an end to such phenomena, because we announced early on—and the United States supported our stand—that if the delegation were to behave like that, we would be unable to sit down to negotiations with it.

[Einstein] Which is to say that in the absence of further statements of this nature, you will have no objection to Sa'ib 'Urayqat's sitting around the same table as us on Wednesday?

[Ben-Aharon] Let us wait and see how the entire delegation behaves. We, after all, are coming to the conference with open hearts and eyes. We are interested in this process and in something that will lead to some sort of settlement, but we also know who we are dealing with and what the positions they bring with them to these negotiations are. That is why... [10-second break in transmission] addition or thought about anyone from the establishment who could contribute to this, whether they are people who work with us or someone from the outside with a sound piece of advice. We are always open to new ideas. All this requires coordination so that the speech will be impressive and, at the same time, will also include the message of the people of Israel, the State of Israel, and its government. I think that, naturally, we will have to complete the job by this afternoon, because it must later be translated and distributed to the entire large public that is currently assembling in Madrid.

[Einstein] Do we know already when the prime minister is expected to meet with Bush? Is a meeting with Gorbachev in Madrid also expected?

[Ben-Aharon] We have not yet heard from the Soviets about a meeting, but it will likely happen. As for President Bush, a meeting has already been set for Wednesday morning.

[Einstein] Mr. Ben-Aharon, will you not miss the foreign minister in Madrid?

[Ben-Aharon] We in Madrid will need every element that can contribute toward the Israeli effort. Naturally, the foreign minister was also supposed to be the senior member of the delegation. His wish must be respected, but the Foreign Ministry as a whole is taking part in the process, from the director general down. We will work together: the Foreign Ministry, the Defense Ministry, and the Prime Minister's Office.

[Einstein] Does the prime minister plan to try once again, at the last minute, to talk Minister David Levi into joining the delegation after all, or has he given up on his persuasion efforts?

[Ben-Aharon] I have no idea; you must ask the prime minister.

[Einstein] Let us hope you succeed in Madrid. Bon voyage.

[Ben-Aharon] Thank you for the good wishes, and let us hope they follow us in this important conference and that we will succeed, for the benefit of all the people of Israel.

[Einstein] Thank you very much and good morning.

[Ben-Aharon] Shalom.

Shamir-Levi Talks Under Way; Cabinet Meets

TA2710114391 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1100 GMT 27 Oct 91

[By Yaron Kulas from the Prime Minister's Office in Jerusalem]

[Text] The weekly cabinet session has ended. The ministers were briefed on the composition of the Israeli delegation for the talks, but the sticky point, namely, who will head the bilateral Israeli-Syrian, Israeli-Jordanian-Palestinian, and Israeli-Lebanese delegations, was not addressed. Right now, the prime minister and the foreign minister are in session for what may end up being a reconciliation meeting. The above-mentioned issue may feature in their talks as well—and we will know for sure after their meeting—whether David Levi in the end will go to Madrid or not.

During the cabinet meeting, several ministers asked the foreign minister to travel to Madrid despite it all and not remain here, but Levi explained his reasons for declining the offer by saying that it makes no sense for the Israeli delegation to be headed by two persons; there is what is known as conference procedure, so he prefers to remain at home.

Minister Yuval Ne'eman asked the Likud ministers who supported the Madrid conference: Do you intend to let the declaration by Sa'ib 'Urayqat, a member of the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation who stated explicitly on CNN that the delegation is a PLO delegation, pass. Let us hear Minister Moshe Qatzav's response to this:

[Begin Qatzav recording] Such a declaration should disqualify that man for the delegation to the peace talks. This is one of the firm conditions Israel has stipulated. I hope that in view of our appeal to the United States on the matter, it will guarantee that that man will not be a member of the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. [end recording]

Minister Rehav'am Ze'evi of Moledet called for the detention and interrogation of Hanan 'Ashrawi, another member of the Palestinian delegation, over her call for stepping up intifadah acts and violence in the course of and even prior to the conference. We asked Minister Ze'evi about another matter—whether or not Foreign Minister David Levi should go to Madrid?

[Begin Ze'evi recording] If I were him, I would go. Your question forces me to put myself in his shoes, and if I were in his place, I would not call it quits. [end recording]

The prime minister and the foreign minister are currently in session, where they may discuss the rift upon the prime minister's announcement that he plans to go to Madrid to head the Israeli delegation.

Levi Decision Unchanged

TA2710135291 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew 1300 GMT 27 Oct 91

[Excerpt] The meeting between the prime minister and the foreign minister on the latter's joining the deliberations in Madrid has yielded nothing. Our correspondent Yo'el Nir reports that the meeting was very short. The prime minister repeated his request that Mr. Levi join the delegation, but the foreign minister announced that he is determined not to go. [passage omitted]

[Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew at 1330 GMT on 27 October reports that, in an earlier meeting with Shamir "this morning" prior to the cabinet session, Levi "informed the prime minister that circumstances do not permit him to go to Madrid despite repeated appeals that he do so." Shamir "did not change his mind and did not offer Foreign Ministry personnel chairmanship of one of the committees for the bilateral talks with the Syrian or Jordanian-Palestinian delegations." Levi commented: "You selected people behind my back and without consulting with me. You have the power to do so, but it makes no sense. I do not know who gave you this miserable piece of advice."]

Meeting Called 'Extremely Tough'

TA2710155091 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew 1500 GMT 27 Oct 91

[Text] Prime Minister Shamir received a message from George Bush last night in which the U.S. president expressed the hope that the Madrid conference would succeed, all the parties would be restrained, and a good atmosphere would dominate.

Yitzhaq Shamir said at the cabinet session that the peace process is only in its first steps, and that a lot of tough hurdles should be expected along the way. At the same time, he said Israel would not place obstacles in the way of the process and would not give its adversaries any cause to block a positive development. Still, he said, we will stand fast for our interests. The prime minister expressed sorrow over the fact that Minister Levi decided not to go to Madrid and said cooperation with the Foreign Ministry is satisfactory.

Our correspondent Yo'el Nir has learned that the conversation between the prime minister and the foreign minister this morning before the cabinet session was extremely tough. David Levi accused Yitzhaq Shamir of not preventing members of Shamir's bureau from bludgeoning him over the past 18 months. He also charged that the prime minister did not act in a collegial manner, that he violated proper procedures, and that he failed to defend the foreign minister in the face of unbridled attacks.

At the cabinet session, after having heard the prime minister's report, David Levi wanted to leave the session

room, but recanted after one minister who supported him said leaving the room would be regarded as his resignation.

The prime minister's bureau refused to comment on the issue.

Labor Party Member Named to Madrid Delegation

TA2510123691 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew 1200 GMT 25 Oct 91

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir this morning asked Labor Party leader Shim'on Peres to appoint a representative from his party to the Israeli delegation to the Madrid conference. It is not yet clear whether the Labor Party will accept the appeal, and many in the party believe the answer should be negative.

Our party affairs correspondent Shlomo Raz has just reported that the Labor Party decided that Knesset Member Binyamin Ben-Eli'ezer will join the delegation to the negotiations in Madrid.

Labor Recommendation Rejected

TA2510154491 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew 1500 GMT 25 Oct 91

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Our correspondents Yo'el Nir and Shlomo Raz report that the Labor Party's recommendation that Knesset Member [MK] Binyamin Ben-Eli'ezer be included in the Israeli delegation to the Madrid peace conference was rejected. It was reported that this morning the prime minister's bureau approached MK 'Edna Solodar from the Labor Party and invited her, but she said she had to consult with her party leaders. She informed Party Chairman Shim'on Peres. Later, Cabinet Secretary Elyaqim Rubinstein phoned Mr. Peres, who replied that only the Labor Party would decide who will represent it. It was subsequently decided, in internal consultations, that the right candidate would be MK Binyamin Ben-Eli'ezer, but the prime minister's bureau demanded that he express the national agreement positions. The Labor Party responded to this by stating that if Ben-Eli'ezer is asked about the settlements, he will express his party's views. As a result, no opposition member was added to the delegation.

The Labor Party said in reaction that Shamir wanted to present a facade of national consensus, but once it became clear that the Labor Party had the right candidate, he changed his mind.

Hayim Ramon, the Labor Party's Knesset whip, said the Likud wanted 'Edna Solodar because she opposes any territorial compromise on the Golan Heights.

Madrid Delegation Members Comment on Conference

U.S. Honesty, Objectivity Questioned

TA2810101191 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew 1000 GMT 28 Oct 91

[Text] Eliyahu Ben-Elisar, the chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, says that the Americans are not fulfilling the role of an objective mediator and sometimes are not quite as honest as they purport to be. We would be well advised to beware of the Americans, Ben-Elisar said, adding that it would be preferable if we managed to conduct negotiations with the Arab delegations without mediation. He was talking to our correspondent Gil Litman after consultations among the members of the Israeli delegation to Madrid.

Knesset's Landau on Participation

TA2610115691 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0900 GMT 26 Oct 91

[Telephone interview with Likud Knesset Member 'Uzi Landau by 'Adi Talmor on the "In the Current Situation" program—live]

[Text] [Talmor] Good day to Knesset Member [MK] 'Uzi Landau.
[Landau] Good day.

[Talmor] It is hard to say that you were very enthusiastic about the Madrid conference, but now you are participating in it. What happened?
[Landau] I am not enthusiastic about the Madrid conference now either; however, the decision to go to the conference has been made and the prime minister has chosen what he considers the team that can best represent Israel in Madrid. I was invited to participate on this team and I will of course do my best in the given situation.

[Talmor] Although you are not enthralled?
[Landau] That is correct.

[Talmor] Why?
[Landau] The Madrid issue is a long story and I think that getting into an entire analysis of all the dangers inherent in the Madrid conference and the goals of all our enemies that are present there.... [changes thought] Even our friends the Americans are not there to make things easier for us. The entire situation there is very difficult and could be the prologue to a process in which all the participants—except Israel—actually seek to force us back to the 1967 borders, without Jerusalem, without the Golan Heights, without the Jordan Rift Valley; or in other words, borders which are impossible even according to the Labor Party's approach; borders which place Israel's very existence at risk. Therefore, one has no choice but to feel great fear in one's heart before entering such a process. Nevertheless, this is an additional step in a process which may perhaps after several years—if as I hope, peace agreements are signed—be

traced back to Madrid. This is the drop of optimism which nevertheless accompanies this trip.

[Talmor] However, I still see you going.
[Landau] I do not see any contradiction. If we had still not made the decision on whether to go to Madrid or under which conditions to go then my position would have been clear. I believe that we should have gone to Madrid only after the United States had fulfilled all the commitments it gave us and subsequently revoked. I think that we could have insisted on receiving these assurances. However, once the decision was made all that was left to do was to make the most of it and not wage battles that were appropriate only at an earlier stage.

[Talmor] Perhaps inviting you is Shamir's way of neutralizing you and your Likud colleagues' opposition to this conference?
[Landau] Do you also think that Shamir invited the Labor Party to neutralize their political opposition to him in the future?

[Talmor] Perhaps.
[Landau] I think this points to a certain naivete. I prefer to think that Shamir made an expedient choice. I might exclude myself from this assessment but the other participants together compose a excellent delegation, not just to conduct negotiations but also to present Israel's positions in what is also a major media event.

[Talmor] So what will you do at the conference and after it ends? What will happen after the opening session in which you will only play a silent role?
[Landau] I may indeed have only a silent role to play. I believe that the 14 delegates will be involved in some sort of hard work, with each of them in charge of his own angle. The delegates combined efforts will then promote Israel's cause. You asked what I will do there? The conference will meet for approximately two days. As you said, it is an opening conference. That is where we shall do our best and when we return to Israel we will continue our political activity.

[Talmor] It has been claimed even in the Likud that the neutralization of David Levi and the inclusion of people defined as hardliners, and as more extreme right-wingers like you, could sabotage the process and the chances to reach an agreement. What do you think about that?
[Landau] First, I would like to say something about your terminology and your use of words such as hardliners, right-wingers, and extremists. I have not noticed you refer to Yosi Sarid [left-wing MK] as a defeatist when he is interviewed on IDF Radio, and you do not refer to Ya'ir Tzaban and Shulamit Aloni [left-wing MK's] as PLO activists. That is as it should be, since such characterizations should not be used in informative interviews.

[Talmor] I did not necessarily use these terms in a negative sense.
[Landau] Yes, but there is generally a negative connotation to terms such as hard-line and extremist, and I think they should be excised from any objective discussion.

As we approach these talks in Madrid, it is clear that no one will present his private positions. We will have to present the Israeli position and the position of the Israeli Government in the talks. We are not going there to argue among ourselves. Therefore, we shall put aside our particular positions, which are all fine for political arguments inside Israel. I think that in Madrid all of us, including those delegates with more hawkish positions, should unite to present the government's position. I have no doubt that Shamir will decide the general policy, and each of us with his own personal style will present the government's position in Madrid as best he can. Incidentally, I would just like to say, as we approach these difficult negotiations with the Arabs, that anyone who thinks that nice words and sweet talk will pave the way should take a look at the Arabs' style. They are not now talking about how much they can compromise, or how nice the Israelis are, or how to create a pleasant atmosphere. On the contrary, the Arabs have not ceased attacking us—not even for one day—over every little thing. They have not stopped raising demands. They are steadfastly refusing to discuss any possible compromise on their part. I think that we should learn something from them in that regard. We can act in a similar manner, being pleasant but firm.

[Talmor] You said that you nevertheless have a glimmer of optimism. Would you be ready to risk making a more accurate prediction of what is to be expected in the opening session and afterwards?
[Landau] I would be very wary of any attempt to predict what will happen at the opening session and in its wake. My optimism is for the long term, about a general process that will continue for many years. That is the time it will take for us to reach peace with the Arabs. In Europe, between Europeans with a Western cultural orientation, it took 45—or nearly 50—years from the end of the last war until the nations started moving toward union. It is only natural that it will take Israel and the Arabs a much longer time and the optimism stems from the fact that we are making another step toward this, I hope—on the condition that we make no serious mistakes in Madrid or later in the process.

[Talmor] Can one speak of a sense of excitement, or a sense of the greatness of the moment and your participation in such a historic event?
[Landau] I am not excited at all, but this is perhaps because we are still not near enough to the moment of departure. As far as I am concerned, the greatness of the movement is embodied in the need not to fail. In this venue, at such an important event, failure could mean undermining Israel's future security and perhaps also the chances of achieving peace in the future. That is the only responsibility I shoulder.

[Talmor] In that case, we can only wish great success to you and the other members of the Israeli delegation to Madrid.
[Landau] All the people of Israel should be wished success.

[Talmor] Thank you and good day.

Necessity of Arab Proposal Viewed

LD2510180291 Madrid RNE-1 Radio Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 25 Oct 91

[Text] Here in Madrid, Shlomo Ben-'Ami, the Israeli ambassador to Spain, has said on the Spanish radio program, Comedor de invitados, that so far the Arab countries have only claimed territories while Israel hopes that they will also make a claim for peace. Shlomo Ben-'Ami, who will be in the Israeli delegation at the Madrid peace conference, said that it is important for the success of the negotiations that the Arab states convey a message of peace.

[Begin Ben-'Ami recording] It is a question here of Israel having to return some territories. But it is also a question—and Shamir is right about this—of achieving peace. So far al-Asad has not conveyed to us any serious will for peace. He has conveyed to us his wish, maybe understandable, to receive the Golan. So far he has not even used the word peace. It a question of arriving and of sitting down to talk about the occupied terrorities. It is important that that message of peace be conveyed to us. [end recording]

Arens Interviewed on Peace Talks, Tehran Meeting

TA2610135191 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in English 1100 GMT 26 Oct 91

[Telephone interview with Defense Minister Arens by Alan Ben-'Ami on the weekly "Spotlight" program on 26 October—recorded]

[Text] [Ben-'Ami] Defense Minister Arens, the expectations about the results of the peace conference range from downright skepticism to cautious optimism. Cynics are saying it is going to be no more than a media circus with all the participants posturing before the cameras. What are your own expectations? You are a man with long diplomatic and political experience. How do you see it?

[Arens] Well I think in the Middle East it is really very difficult to make any predictions that will stand the test of time, but there is no doubt in my mind that this is a very important event—in many ways an event that we have been awaiting for 43 years: to have the Syrians, the Jordanians—or the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation—come and be ready to sit down directly in face-to-face negotiations with Israel. This is a very important step ahead, and I have no doubt, without being able to say just how long it is going to take before agreements are reached, that it is a very important step toward reaching an agreement.

[Ben-'Ami] Israeli leaders have also consistently said that they will not talk with the PLO, and that they will not talk while intifadah violence is under way. Yet, we find a Palestinian delegation member openly declaring that the delegates represent the PLO. Just a few days ago Nabil Sha'th, one of the PLO leaders, called for an intensification of the intifadah. How do you explain what appears to be an apparent contradiction between Israeli policy and what actually is going to be happening?

[Arens] Well, there is no contradiction in Israeli policy and I think the facts also are clear. The PLO continues with its violence and with encouraging violence and terrorist activity both in Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza, as well as from southern Lebanon, but our position has been that we will talk to representatives of the local population, of the people living in the area, not of people who are living in Tunis or anywhere else. It was agreed with Mr. Baker that the Palestinian section of the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation would not be a PLO delegation, would not include anybody from Jerusalem, would not include anybody from what is called the Palestinian diaspora. That, to the best of my knowledge, is the case. If it turns out, regarding this or that person on the delegation, that this is not the case, then that person would simply have to leave the delegation.

[Ben-'Ami] And regarding the intifadah itself? Violence is still going on. Does it reach what you would call an acceptable level? Or do you feel, nevertheless, that things are getting worse rather than better? Look at the call for the intensification of intifadah violence.

[Arens] First of all, I would say that violence can never be at an acceptable level. Whatever violence exists, regardless of its level, even if it is at a lower level, is unacceptable, because people get hurt and people get killed in the process. The worst part of the violence in the area in recent months has been Palestinians killing Palestinians and the fact that terror has ruled the streets of the towns and villages in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza. This terror is being promoted by the PLO, and not only by the PLO, but also by Hamas [Islamic Resistance Movement] and various terrorist and extremist organizations, and that in many ways of course is a very serious impediment to making any progress, because people are simply afraid. People are afraid to come forward and talk. People are afraid to hold free elections.

[Ben-'Ami] It looks as though there are going to be regional talks during the conference, although perhaps without Syrian participation, at least at the beginning. One of the subjects I am sure is going to be the question of arms control. As defense minister of Israel, has Israel already prepared specific proposals regarding arms controls? Will you be coming to the conference with ideas to put on the table?

[Arens] Well, first of all, let me remind you that the Syrians were also supposed to take part in talks on regional matters. They decided not to do that in what I fear is an indication of Syria's approach to the whole process of peace making. So at the moment it looks like the Syrians will be the only one of the Arab countries that refuses to participate in the discussion of regional issues, and that other Arab countries will do so. Among the

regional issues there are problems of environment, economic issues, the battle against terrorism, and also the question of arms control, which is very important and in many ways the paramount issue for peace making in the area, because if there are less arms in the area then there is less risk of war breaking out. In answer to your question, yes, we have some very definite ideas as to how to approach the arms control issue.

[Ben-'Ami] We have just had a book out in the States claiming Israel has 300 nuclear weapons. Do you think the time has come for Israel to finally clarify its own situation and not just its policy regarding nuclear weapons?

[Arens] No. When the time comes to discuss these issues, we will state our position and we will, as I said to you earlier, come up with some suggestions as to how to approach the arms control issue in the Middle East.

[Ben-'Ami] President Bush has said that the conference is going to be discussions between the participants directly, between Israel and the Arab states, but that the United States is going to take an active role. There have been some hesitations here regarding U.S. Administration attitude toward Israel in recent months. Do you see the United States as a honest broker now?

[Arens] Well, I must tell you that I never liked the idea of calling the United States an honest broker in this situation, because, after all, the United States is the leader of the democratic community of nations. Israel is a member of that community while all the countries surrounding Israel coming to these negotiations are totalitarian states, and it is difficult for me to conceive that the United States can take a neutral or evenhanded position between Israel and the countries that have practiced aggression against Israel in the past. But unfortunately somehow or other this term seems to have crept into the lexicon at the present time. If what you are asking me is will the United States take a neutral stance between Israel and the Arab states in the negotiations, then it is hard for me to say. I am concerned that the statements made in Washington—that territories for peace should be a basis for the negotiations, that there must be an end to the occupation, that settlements are an obstacle to peace—are creating the impression in Arab minds that the United States wants to push Israel back to the 1967 borders, including the evacuation of Jerusalem, and if that is the case then that of course is not a very good basis for negotiations.

[Ben-'Ami] Mr. Arens, we're talking about a peace conference, at the same time Israel is still facing hostile activity: terror within its borders, and the situation in Lebanon. We've had a clash and three soldiers killed this week. There are reports that Amal may now decide to join Hizballah in increasing, in stepping up attacks against Israeli targets in Lebanon, perhaps even across the border. How do you see the situation there? Is there a danger here of something blowing up, in essence, the peace talks in Madrid?

[Arens] Well, the Hizballah people are making a deliberate effort that they don't in any way try to dissimulate; they've spoken about it openly—that they continue to practice terrorism and that they want to torpedo the peace negotiations. They were amongst the organizations that were called to Tehran, by the way, last week in a conference sponsored by the Iranian Government, at which the foreign minister of Iran, Mr. Velayati, said that the only solution to the Middle East conflict was the destruction of the State of Israel, and the prime minister of Iran, Rafsanjani, in effect repeated that statement. It's hard for me to understand how it is that the world simply lets these statements be made. These are Hitler-like statements; they are totally contrary to the charter of the United Nations and the obligations that Iran has under that charter, but evidently he doesn't take these obligations seriously at all, and the Iranians and the Syrians are promoting and supporting the Hizballah terrorists, these holy warriors, in southern Lebanon, who are carrying out terrorist organizations [as heard] against the Lebanese population and against Israel and the Israeli Army. This is a very serious problem; we've had three killed soldiers in the area last week, and we will have to continue to contend with that problem, which may very well get worse as the peace process proceeds.

[Ben-'Ami] You don't see Israel's hands being tied because of the peace process or because of the fact that the hostage situation, the prisoner situation, is not yet finally resolved?

[Arens] Nobody can or will be able to tie our hands when it comes to making sure that we provide the elements, the basic elements, of security for the population of Israel.

[Ben-'Ami] If I may, regarding the situation of hostages and Israeli prisoners: The secretary general, Perez de Cuellar, and the representative of Islamic Jihad both this week talked about the situation coming to an end very quickly: hostages, all hostages, irrespective of nationality, being released soon. Do you have any news for us in this event?

[Arens] Well, no, there's nothing more that I can add. The secretary general is making, I'm sure, considerable efforts to bring an end to this tragic situation. We're hoping that he'd be successful. We're doing whatever we can to be of help to him, but so far, aside from the information that we received—the very sad information that two of our soldiers that we had hoped were still alive, Alshekh and Fink, in effect were dead; I think may have been killed—nothing new has really transpired.

[Ben-'Ami] Have you any idea when the bodies of these two soldiers may be returned?

[Arens] No idea at the moment.

[Ben-'Ami] To come back to the conference, you won't be going next week, but neither will Foreign Minister David Levi—something which has caused quite a stir here in Israel. How do you see the whole incident, the whole affair?

[Arens] Well, first of all, I won't be going to the conference because unfortunately we have just been discussing

the acts of violence in the area that keep me here and give me lots of things to worry about and lots of things to do. Regarding the composition of our delegation and the fact that the prime minister heads the delegation—I think that this is only appropriate. We attach first and foremost importance to the peace process. As I told you earlier, it is the direct outgrowth of the Israeli Government's peace initiative, and I think it would have been very unusual if our prime minister had not stood at the head of the delegation.

[Ben-'Ami] What about the fact that the foreign minister is not going to be within that delegation?

[Arens] Well, I'm sorry that he made that decision. I find it difficult to see any logic in that decision. If, for example, King Husayn had decided to be at the head of the Jordanian delegation, I don't think that the Jordanian foreign minister would decide that under those circumstances he would not be on the delegation. Or if Mr. al-Asad in Syria decided to head the Syrian delegation, I find it hard to believe that the Syrian foreign minister would decide that he would not be on the delegation. And the fact is that Mr. Bush will be coming to the conference in Madrid, but, by the same token, I don't think Mr. Baker is going to stay home.

Discusses Middle East Disarmament

TA2710062891 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew 0505 GMT 27 Oct 91

[Interview with Defense Minister Moshe Arens by army affairs correspondent Karmela Menashe, in Ra'anana on 26 October—recorded]

[Text] [Menashe] Mr. Defense Minister, on the eve of the Madrid conference, what will Israel present in the bilateral talks?
[Arens] Well, first of all, there is the opening ceremony. I believe that no negotiations will be held at this stage. Each party will make a statement, saying the things that ought to be said on such an historical and festive occasion. We are represented by the prime minister, which stresses that we attribute the utmost importance to this conference.

[Menashe] Did the defense establishment prepare working teams, documents, and files toward the conference?
[Arens] We have been and are making the necessary preparations for those important negotiations.

[Menashe] Does Israel have suggestions concerning options for the disarmament processes?
[Arens] We have ideas on this and other issues. We will not make them public right now. These things have to be kept until negotiations start.

[Menashe] Is it possible that during the conference, pressure on Israel to endorse the international treaty of nonproliferation of nuclear arms will increase?

[Arens] We are going to the conference and the negotiations not to be pressured. Pressure is not a good means of negotiations. What is needed, I believe, on this and other issues, is not pressure, but common sense, honesty, and goodwill.

[Menashe] Will you ask for discussions on arms limitation in the Middle East?
[Arens] This is one of the most important issues to be dealt with in the multilateral talks, which certainly will take place after the opening ceremony.

[Menashe] Does Israel or the IDF [Israel Defense Forces] have contingency plans for demilitarization or withdrawal?
[Arens] We are not speaking of withdrawal, and there is no need to prepare contingency plans for it.

[Menashe] Recent publications say that the United States would pressure Israel to withdraw.
[Arens] I would suggest that not too much attention should be paid to all the publications.

[Menashe] Do you accept the Palestinian delegation that will go to Madrid, which is identified with the PLO?
[Arens] The principles concerning the Palestinian delegation have been unequivocally determined in discussions with Mr. Baker and are known to all. The Palestinian delegation cannot be a PLO delegation, include a resident of Jerusalem, or a representative of what is called the Palestinian diaspora.

[Menashe] The peace movements are staging demonstrations on the eve of the conference.
[Arens] I am not a great believer in demonstrations. Certainly not when we are going to that conference with the desire to protect Israel's vital interests. The issues that will be raised for discussion refer to the future, security, and even the very existence of our state. I believe that any attempt to pressure our representatives in any way through demonstrations is unnecessary.

[Menashe] Is such a demonstration considered pressure?
[Arens] I suppose that those who organized it are trying to pressure. We will not be pressured, I can assure you.

[Menashe] Beni Begin and Minister Sharon announced that they will run for prime minister. What do you think?
[Arens] I do not think these are particularly positive steps, especially now. There certainly is a long list of people who consider themselves suited to be prime minister. This does not show they are modest or have the common sense that is needed at this time.

Netanyahu on Settlement Freeze, Peace Conference

TA2810121091 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in English 1100 GMT 28 Oct 91

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Binyamin Netanyahu says that if a settlement freeze is demanded of Israel as a precondition for the bilateral talks, it will be an obstacle to direct negotiations. Netanyahu was speaking after he and other members of the Israeli delegation to the

Madrid conference had their first briefing with Prime Minister Shamir. Reporter Jack Katzenell asked Netanyahu if Israel is prepared to sit at the table with Sa'ib 'Urayqat, who declared that he and the other Palestinian representatives were chosen by the PLO.

[Begin recording] [Netanyahu] We expressed our opinions on Mr. 'Urayqat's statement. We received a clarification. I think it should be clear that Israel is sitting with a delegation that is not composed of PLO members. That was our insistence, and that insistence has been met.

[Katzenell] What about this new setback for Israel that the United States informs us that the Jordanian delegation and the Palestinian delegation, if that is the right term, are to have the same time as the Israeli delegation?

[Netanyahu] We expressed our disappointment and disaffection to the United States Government, and we hope to receive clarifications later today.

[Katzenell] And if the answer in both cases is negative, what would Israel do then?

[Netanyahu] I prefer to receive the response. It should be clear that Israel has come to talk peace. It has come to talk peace with anybody who wants peace. The PLO wants the destruction of Israel. That is why we do not want it around the table.

[Katzenell] Are you worried about the attitude of the United States in the weeks leading up to this conference?

[Netanyahu] Well, I hope that the United States will maintain its role as an honest broker. That is important not only for the United States itself; I think it is important for the prospects for peace. If the Arabs believe that the United States has shifted or will shift, why should they make any concessions?

[Katzenell] The fact that the foreign minister is not coming: How do you feel about that?

[Netanyahu] Well, we hope—I hope—he will change his mind, but of course his decisions are his. I think that one should not have any misunderstandings about the desire of everyone in Israel—regardless of the particular composition of this delegation—left, right, and center, up and down, the entire country is united in the desire to go to this conference as an opening, a possible opening for the end of the state of war that the Arabs have imposed on us for more than half a century. [end recording]

[Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew at 1105 GMT on 28 October carries a similar report with recorded comments by Netanyahu. Concerning the Israeli demand that bilateral talks be held in the region, Netanyahu says: "We certainly demand this because it stands to reason—the reason being peace. If the Arabs indeed want to make peace with us, this must be done in bilateral talks—not by remote control, not on Mars—that should be held in Israel, Syria, and Jordan. What could be more appropriate? This will provide a dimension of expanding the peace, and I sincerely hope that the other countries—primarily the Arab countries—will see this the way we do: an essential necessity and aid for the development of the peace process."]

MK Ramon on Labor's Settlement Freeze Proposal

TA2810155891 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1500 GMT 28 Oct 91

[Telephone interview with Knesset Member, MK, Hayim Ramon, Labor Party faction whip, a member of the Labor Party delegation briefed today by Prime Minister Shamir on the Madrid talks, by Mikha Friedman—live]

[Excerpt] [Friedman] Did the Labor Party delegation speak and the prime minister keep mum? Did you receive any answers?

[Ramon] No, most of the time the prime minister spoke. He invited us in order to give us details about his views on the conference, problems....

[Friedman, interrupting] I am referring to Shim'on Peres' proposal on a settlement freeze in exchange for stopping the intifadah.

[Ramon] He did not stay silent on that either. He made it crystal clear that such a deal was out of the question. He did not say it in those words, but he claimed that the settlements are part of the struggle over the country's borders, as he sees them, and therefore stopping them means weakening the struggle. From that sentence we can learn quite clearly that such a deal would not be proposed by the Israeli Government.

[Friedman] Did he tell you what is possible, from his point of view?

[Ramon] No, he spoke mainly about what is possible as part of negotiations with the Palestinians, which is to discuss autonomy as signed in Camp David, based on the Israeli Government's version. As is known, there is a very wide gap between that and the Palestinian version. There is supposedly a consensus on that to start the negotiations. On Syria, it was clear that the matter is much more difficult.

[Friedman] Harder for you or for him?

[Ramon] For him—he is conducting the negotiations. We asked him: What will you offer the Syrians? Yitzhaq Rabin asked him whether interim arrangements are possible. He did not respond to those questions. There is, of course, a large gap between our positions and those of the Israeli Government, otherwise we would have stayed in the government. [passage omitted]

Minister Qatzav Warns Against U.S. Pressure

TA2710180291 Jerusalem Israel Television Network in Arabic 1700 GMT 27 Oct 91

[Interview with Transportation Minister Moshe Qatzav by Eli Nisan outside the Prime Minister's Office in Jerusalem on 27 Oct 91—recorded in Hebrew with Arabic subtitles]

[Text] [Qatzav] We are entering these negotiations with a lot of faith and hope, but we are also determined and we have no illusions. We are realistic and aware of the difficulties and the great differences between Israel's positions and those of the Arab countries. We hope these talks will help change Middle East history. I am full of hope.

[Nisan] Do you and the Israeli Government fear possible U.S. pressure on Israel to abandon or retreat from its positions in the course of the conference?

[Qatzav] In my opinion such U.S. pressure could only lead to results that are exactly the opposite of what was sought. On the one hand, it will prevent Israel from taking risks. We will be more ready to take risks if we know that we are being treated fairly and decently—without any pressure. If there is pressure, it will naturally force us to adopt tougher positions. On the other hand, pressure on Israel could motivate the Arab countries to adopt tougher and more rigid positions, and the United States, after all, does not want either Israel or the Arabs to be inflexible. Pressure, therefore, can only bring about the opposite results. The United States would do better if it were to fulfill the role of honest broker without applying pressure on Israel. Then we could both feel more open to suggestions. We would feel less need to hunker down in our positions. I believe that the Arab states would then adopt more moderate positions as well.

Palestinian Delegation Departs; Members Comment

Nusaybah Not With Delegation

TA2510182691 Jerusalem Israel Television Network in Arabic 1730 GMT 25 Oct 91

[Text] Palestinian personalities in the territories formed a special apparatus to improve the decisionmaking process. Called the executive bureau, it will coordinate the activities of the negotiating delegation and the advisory council and will hold official contacts and meetings with political officials in Jordan and Madrid.

Informed Palestinian sources said that sharp disagreements arose between Dr. Sari Nusaybah and Faysal al-Husayni over the preparations for the conference and over what has been called individual decisionmaking by al-Husayni, without consulting with the other personalities. Dr. Nusaybah refrained today from traveling to Jordan with the members of the Palestinian delegation, as did journalist Ziyad Abu-Zayyad. It is worth noting that the two are members of the advisory council for the Madrid conference.

Commenting on this, Dr. Nusaybah told our correspondent Yoni Ben-Menahem that he did not leave for Jordan because of personal reasons and that he will join the delegation in Madrid should the situation warrant.

More Delegates, Activists Leave

TA2710094391 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew 0900 GMT 27 Oct 91

[Text] Seven more residents of the territories this morning left for Amman, en route to the Madrid conference. They include four residents of the Gaza Strip and three from Judaea and Samaria, all of them members of the Palestinian advisory council.

Our correspondent Moti Amir reports that due to security reasons three other notables were not allowed to leave. Among them is Ziyad Abu-al-'Ayn, who once planted a bomb in Tiberias and was turned in from the United States.

Also, seven reporters from the territories and East Jerusalem left for Amman this morning, and they are headed to Madrid. The head of the Communist Party in the territories, Bashir al-Barghuthi, left for Jordan for consultations as well.

Kan'an Denies PLO Membership

TA2610102291 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0900 GMT 26 Oct 91

[Telephone interview with Samih Kan'an, member of the Palestinian delegation to the Madrid peace conference, by 'Adi Talmor on the weekly "In the Current Situation" program—live]

[Text] [Talmor] Good morning to Nabulus resident Samih Kan'an, who is a member of the Palestinian delegation to the Madrid conference.
[Kan'an] Good morning.

[Talmor] What are your feelings prior to this historic event in Madrid?
[Kan'an] I am very happy to be attending the peace conference.

[Talmor] Are you excited or tense?
[Kan'an] Of course I am excited. This is the first time I am going overseas.

[Talmor] The first time in your life?
[Kan'an] The second. I visited Jordan, but this is the first time that I am going to a European country.

[Talmor] Is it a great honor to be a delegate to such an important conference?
[Kan'an] I think it is a great honor to be a member of the Palestinian delegation. This is also a great honor because we are heading solely toward peace.

[Talmor] What are your expectations of this conference? What do you anticipate?

[Kan'an] We expect to achieve peace and to implement UN Resolutions 242 and 338 which stipulate territories for peace.

[Talmor] What happens if Israel indeed withdraws from the territories, from the West Bank?
[Kan'an] I do not believe that making peace is possible without a withdrawal from the territories.

[Talmor] Do you dream of an independent Palestinian state?
[Kan'an] A human being has to dream; therefore, so do I.

[Talmor] Where?
[Kan'an] I dream of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

[Talmor] That an independent Palestinian state will be established there?
[Kan'an] That is my dream.

[Talmor] That is your aspiration?
[Kan'an] that is my dream.

[Talmor] What about Jerusalem?
[Kan'an] Jerusalem is a different situation. Let us leave that for the negotiations.

[Talmor] Of course, you must assume that Israel does not accept these positions. At this stage it is talking about autonomy for the Palestinians. Is this acceptable to you?
[Kan'an] It is acceptable as a transitory period.

[Talmor] For how long?
[Kan'an] Five years.

[Talmor] Five years only?
[Kan'an] That is correct.

[Talmor] And what happens afterwards?
[Kan'an] Afterwards there will be negotiations on the permanent status of the territories.

[Talmor] Do you believe that the Madrid conference will later move on to bilateral talks despite all the difficulties?
[Kan'an] I hope that the bilateral talks will continue until we find a solution.

[Talmor] How long do you estimate this could take.
[Kan'an] This could take a long time.

[Talmor] How long?
[Kan'an] This depends on the Israelis.

[Talmor] Who actually chose you for this delegation? Who do you represent?
[Kan'an] I represent the suffering people from the street.

[Talmor] What does that mean?
[Kan'an] It means that I represent every Palestinian who is suffering.

[Talmor] Who appointed you to the delegation?
[Kan'an] To this very moment, I do not know.

[Talmor] How were you appointed? Who gave you an invitation?
[Kan'an] I was invited to a meeting with Baker and afterwards several Palestinians agreed to nominate me as a delegate.

[Talmor] You must know that a member of your delegation has already said that you were actually chosen by the PLO.
[Kan'an] That is what he said, but I would rather not get into an issue that is sensitive for the Israelis.

[Talmor] Meaning?
[Kan'an] Meaning that they are frightened by the word PLO. They continually repeat that they do not want the PLO. I think that the Israelis talk about the PLO all the time, but do not even know what they are talking about. I do not think that they are living in the 20th century.

[Talmor] Tell us the truth, who do you represent?
[Kan'an] I represent the suffering members of the Palestinian people.

[Talmor] You yourself are afraid to say the word PLO.
[Kan'an] I am not afraid of the PLO.

[Talmor] But you are afraid to say that you represent the PLO.
[Kan'an] I do not represent the PLO.

[Talmor] Is that an unequivocal denial?
[Kan'an] I do not represent the PLO.

[Talmor] It is known that many residents of the territories oppose the conference and the conditions under which the Palestinians are participating in it. Have the opposition's outcries already reached you?
[Kan'an] They have not actually reached me, but I listen to the radio, watch the reports on television, and read the articles in the newspapers. However, there were no threats against me or any personal ramifications. I find that this is a democratic phenomenon in Palestinian society just as there are democratic phenomena in Israeli society. Some people want peace while others do not. The Tehiya has already left the government over peace.

[Talmor] But what is your opinion about the arguments presented by the opposition regarding the nature of the Palestinian participation in such a conference?
[Kan'an] I do not think that these are arguments. These are fears. These fears are in every Palestinian's heart. They fear that the Palestinians will see nothing good come of the conference.

[Talmor] What do you think?
[Kan'an] I think that something will come out of it.

[Talmor] Have there been any threats on your life?
[Kan'an] No, my life has not been threatened because of my membership in the delegation.

[Talmor] Do you not fear an attempt to harm you?
[Kan'an] I have no fear.

[Talmor] This does not deter you?
[Kan'an] I am not deterred because I am going to something I believe in.

[Talmor] Wholeheartedly?
[Kan'an] Wholeheartedly.

[Talmor] In all the developments taking place there is a certain significance, Samih Kan'an, to the fact that your mother was once Jewish.
[Kan'an] That is another motivation for me to strive toward peace in order that Arabs and Israelis will again live together as we used to in the past.

[Talmor] What does your mother say about all this?
[Kan'an] My mother is all for peace and wants to live as the Israelis and Arabs used to live before 1948.

[Talmor] What do your Jewish relatives in Jerusalem say?
[Kan'an] I have not heard from them yet.

[Talmor] Nothing?
[Kan'an] Nothing; I have had no contact with them since being nominated to the delegation.

[Talmor] Did they not call to congratulate you?
[Kan'an] They did not call to congratulate me or anything.

[Talmor] You sound a little insulted.
[Kan'an] No, maybe they have their own opinion about things.

[Talmor] Maybe they do not appreciate the fact that you were released in the Jibril deal [1985 deal in which hundreds of Palestinian prisoners held in Israeli jails were exchanged for five Israeli POWs]. You are a man with a past.
[Kan'an] I do not know, ask them. It is a good opportunity to contact them on the radio.

[Talmor] How does the fact that you were released in the Jibril deal affect your status in the delegation?
[Kan'an] One has nothing to do with the other. I am a respected man in Nabulus. I am well known and it is good for me to be in the delegation.

[Talmor] In conclusion, Samih Kan'an, what would you like us to wish for you.?
[Kan'an] You could wish me and the Palestinian delegation success in achieving peace.

[Talmor] And you believe that peace will be achieved.
[Kan'an] Certainly. If I did not believe this I would not go to the conference.

[Talmor] You think this conference will succeed?
[Kan'an] It will succeed.

[Talmor] Thank you very much.

Hamas Threatens Two Delegates

TA2710054591 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in English 0500 GMT 27 Oct 91

[Text] Hamas [Islamic Resistance Movement] has threatened two of the Palestinian delegates, who will attend the Madrid conference. A Hamas leaflet told Mustafa al-Natshah and Nabil al-Ja'bari to resign from the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, calling the Madrid conference treason and a sellout. The leaflet reminded the two delegates that Egyptian President al-Sadat was assassinated for making peace with Israel.

In Nabulus, clashes related to the Middle East conference were reported between Fatah supporters and Hamas activists.

Two of the members of the Palestinian advisory committee for the peace conference, Ziyad Abu-Zayyad and Dr. Sari Nusaybah, have decided not to travel to Madrid. Reporter Mark Weiss asked Abu-Zayyad why he was staying at home.

[Begin recording] [Abu-Zayyad] At this stage I feel that there is no need to go. It is a ceremonial occasion with speeches and nothing practical will be on the table. In my capacity as an adviser with this advisory thing, it does not matter whether I will be in Madrid or here, but this does not mean I will not be involved in the future.

[Weiss] There were reports that the decision by yourself and Mr. Nusaybah was because you were annoyed with the way Faysal al- Husayni had taken his decisions. Is there any truth in this?

[Abu-Zayyad] Well, Faysal is a good friend of us. He is always in contact with us; he called me yesterday from Cairo. There is nothing wrong in my relations with Faysal. We did not go, both of us; each one of us has his own personal reasons.

[Weiss] Hamas issued a statement threatening the lives of two members of the Palestinian delegation to the talks. How worried are you that extremist groups in the territories will take such actions during the negotiations?

[Abu-Zayyad] I do not like the word extremists, first of all, but again I say their position is legitimate and something healthy as long as it is expressed in nonviolent ways. [end recording]

Sharon: Settlements for 'Strategic Interests'

TA2710170491 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1500 GMT 27 Oct 91

[Report by Roni Sofer]

[Text] Minister Ari'el Sharon rejected any outside Arab or U.S. demand that the settlement drive end as a precondition for continuing the peace negotiations at the Madrid conference. He maintains that Israel should continue the policy upheld by eight governments over the past 24 years, which encouraged settlements to secure Israel's strategic interests.

The minister also demanded that any negotiations with the PLO, even covert ones—as he maintains the United States currently conducts with that terrorist organization—should be prevented.

Minister Ari'el Sharon was speaking at a meeting with 750 Miami Jews at the mobile home site in Beersheba this afternoon.

[Begin Sharon recording] I believe the Israeli Government and the prime minister explained very clearly their positions on these issues. I believe that any such demand for a settlement freeze would be immediately rejected outright, and no such demand would be justified. I also think it is necessary to insist on the cabinet resolutions regarding the Jordanian-Palestinian delegates' identification with the PLO. [end recording]

Minister Sharon refused to comment on the rift between Prime Minister Shamir and Foreign Minister David Levi following Shamir's decision to head the Israeli delegation to Madrid. Minister Sharon said that he wishes the Israeli delegation to the peace talks complete success.

Ari'el Sharon disclosed that even as Syria prepares for the peace conference, Soviet vessels continue to unload hundreds of Scud missiles at ports there. He claims that Syria possesses the world's third largest chemical weapons arsenal. Sharon said Israel should demand, as a fundamental condition for the continuation of the talks, an end to the Middle East arms race, democratization of the Arab countries, the elimination of the terrorist headquarters in countries in the region, and a resolution of the refugee problem by the Arabs themselves.

Students Move Into Muslim Quarter House

TA2310190091 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in English 1800 GMT 23 Oct 91

[Text] In the Muslim Quarter of Jerusalem's Old City, a ceremony was held today inaugurating a Jewish home next to the house of Housing Minister Ari'el Sharon. Ten students of the nearby 'Ateret Kohanim Yeshiva will live in the house. According to the director of the religious seminary, it was purchased by Jews about 100 years ago and now has been bought again by funds collected through donations. Participating in the ceremony were the deputy minister for Jerusalem affairs, Rabbi Avraham Verdiger, and several other rabbis.

'Grand Road Scheme' Planned for West Bank

TA2710120891 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 27 Oct 91 p 16

[By Gabi Brun]

[Text] Some 400 km of roads are to be paved in Judaea and Samaria over the next few years. Additionally, old roads will be widened as part of the Construction and Housing Ministry's "Grand Road Scheme."

Planning and paving work is carried out by the Public Works Department. The paperwork required for the acceleration of the permit process prior to the paving of the new roads, announcing the planned work, and claiming possession of the land slated for the work, recently was completed.

The cost of paving a new road in hilly terrain is calculated at $1 million per km on the average. This means that the cost of the entire scheme is approximately $400 million.

Work in Judaea and Samaria included precise surveying, road marking, and aerial photography. The detailed plan for 1992 is currently being worked on and will be brought to the Finance Ministry for approval. This proposal will include, among other things, the paving of bypass roads around Halhul, Hebron, Ramallah, and Nablus. Road improvement work is planned for parts of the road (No. 60) running from Beersheba, via Hebron, Bethlehem, Ramallah, and Nablus all the way to Janin.

Avino'am Avnon, the spokesman for the Public Works Department, confirmed the plan and stressed that all the planned roads appear in the general plan which was approved several years ago. He said that the current operations are intended to prevent building on the planned route of the roads and to insure that a strip of empty land is set aside for the roads. There is also a plan to widen the eastern part of the trans-Samaria highway, which will be enlarged to include two lanes.

Settlers Send 'Information Delegation' to Madrid

TA2510155991 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew 1200 GMT 25 Oct 91

[Text] The Jewish settlers in the territories will not send a representative to the Israeli delegation in Madrid. Our correspondent Gil Litman reports that Yisra'el Har'el, the head of the Council of Jewish Settlements in Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza, received a request from the Prime Minister's Office to join the delegation. After internal struggles, however, he decided not to go, because, as he put it, the conference will be tantamount to a gang rape. Har'el will, however, lead an information delegation that the settlers will send to Madrid next week.

The Peace Now movement has announced it will send a delegation to Madrid only if Gush Emunim sends a delegation of its own. 'Amiram Goldblum, one of the Peace Now leaders, said that his movement will not act against Israel's official delegation, but will rather oppose the Gush Emunim delegation on the settlement issue.

'Tens of Thousands' Attend Tel Aviv Peace Rally

TA2710055491 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in English 0500 GMT 27 Oct 91

[Excerpts] In Tel Aviv, tens of thousands turned out for a rally last night calling on Israel to make concessions during the Madrid conference. The demonstration was organized by Peace Now and the Labor and other parties on the left. Le'a Zinder reports:

1960's-style peace songs blared from the loudspeakers as tens of thousands of demonstrators crowded Malkhe Yisra'el Square in Tel Aviv last night. Demonstrators waived placards reading: Israel Wants Peace, and We Dare Not Miss the Chance for Peace. Several of them said they do not believe the government is going to Madrid in order to make peace. [passage omitted]

The demonstration was organized by Time for Peace, an ad hoc coalition of Peace Now with peace activists from Labor, MAPAM [United Workers Party], Citizens Rights Movement [CRM], and Shinuy. Tzali Reshef of Peace Now said the intention of the demonstration was to send Prime Minister Shamir a clear message on the eve of the Madrid conference. [passage omitted]

From the podium, Knesset Member [MK] Shulamit Aloni of the CRM called on President Herzog to pardon [jailed peace activist] Abie Nathan. Novelist A.B. Yehoshu'a called on Foreign Minister David Levi to swallow his pride and go to Madrid where he said Levi could speak to Arab delegates in their language. An unscheduled speaker last night was Labor MK Gad Ya'aqobi who took the opportunity to call for unification of Labor with all the other left-wing parties.

Poll Finds Doubts on 'Concrete Results' in Madrid

TA2510093291 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 25 Oct 91 p 1

[Poll by the Dahaf Institute]

[Text] Do you support/not support our participation in the conference? Support: 91 percent; do not support: 7 percent.

Do you believe/not believe that the conference will have concrete results? Believe: 37 percent; not believe: 57 percent.

What price are you willing to pay in exchange for peace with the Palestinians? No price: 12 percent; self-government: 39 percent; return of most of the territories: 26 percent; Palestinian state: 16 percent.

The poll, which was conducted this week, encompassed a representative sample of 510 people who were interviewed by telephone.

Palestinians Hope for Positive Results

TA2510094691 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 25 Oct 91 p 1

[Report by Mikhal Sela']

[Text] Some 80 percent of Palestinians hope for positive, "not bad," and "useful" results from the Madrid peace conference and only 19 percent predict a frustrating outcome. A public opinion poll conducted by Faysal al-Husayni's Arab Studies Institute shows that the Palestinian public is generally satisfied with the Palestinian moves and policy that led to the convening of the peace conference.

The poll encompassed 864 interviewees over the age of 17 and took place 10 days ago. Some 31 percent of the interviewees replied "not bad" when asked whether they are satisfied with the moves, and 34 percent said they were encouraged and satisfied.

On the other hand, most of the interviewees expressed doubt regarding the U.S. seriousness about securing an honorable settlement in the region. Some 47 percent said that the United States is not serious, 38 percent said "perhaps," and merely 12 percent believe it is serious.

Less than a third of the interviewees believe that the consent of the Palestine National Council expresses a realistic approach to international changes, 31 percent believe it is an expression of despondency with the Arab states, and 28 percent believe it is a reaction to international pressure.

Reports on Recent Bomb, Arson, Grenade Attacks

Firebombs Thrown at Sharon Home

TA2510203191 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew 1800 GMT 25 Oct 91

[Text] Two firebombs were hurled at Minister Sharon's home in the Muslim Quarter of the Old City of Jerusalem this evening. Our police affairs correspondent Moshe Nussbaum reports that they hit a neighboring apartment and ignited, but no one was hurt and no damage was caused.

Another Molotov cocktail was tossed at Me'ir Naqar Street in the Talpiyyot East neighborhood, bordering on Jabal al-Mukabar. It did not ignite, and no damage was caused.

Tel Aviv Bomb Called 'Terror Act'

TA2710101591 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0930 GMT 27 Oct 91

[Text] The police have determined that the explosion this morning in the Qiryat Shalom neighborhood in Tel Aviv was a terror act. A pipe-bomb exploded inside a residential house on Burma Street. No one was hurt, but a mother and her son were taken to the hospital in a state of shock. Several apartments were severely damaged. The police have so far held some 20 Arabs who were found in the area for questioning.

'Ali Abu-al-Hilal, a the deportee from Abu-Dis, who was returned to Israel with the body of MIA Samir As'ad, was detained a short while ago in Silwan, in Jerusalem. According to the police, he was held for questioning because he was found in suspicious circumstances near the Meyuhas House.

U.S. Library Door Set on Fire

TA2710055191 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew 0500 GMT 27 Oct 91

[Text] Last night, the door to the U.S. library on Qeren Hayesod Street in Jerusalem was set on fire, probably by

Kakh members. Our police affairs correspondent Moshe Nussbaum says that the door was slightly damaged and that graffiti on a nearby wall stated: America is the enemy. Signed: Kakh.

Grenade Attacks in Nabulus

TA2510155391 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew 1200 GMT 25 Oct 91

[Text] An IDF [Israel Defense Forces] soldier was slightly injured by shrapnel in the explosion of a homemade hand grenade thrown at an IDF force in the Nabulus casbah at noon. Another homemade grenade had been thrown earlier at the Nabulus police station. Nobody was hurt. Our correspondent Moti Amir reports that the IDF imposed a curfew in Nabulus and began searches.

Two wanted people, members of the Fatah Shabibah Movement, were detained in Nabulus this morning.

A Molotov cocktail was thrown at an IDF observation post in Hebron. Nobody was hurt.

Military Finds 'Disturbing Jump' in Hostile Acts

TA2410055191 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in English 0500 GMT 24 Oct 91

[Text] Military sources say there has been a decline of 50 percent in stone-throwing incidents in the territories over recent months. With that, they say there is a big and disturbing jump, as they put it, in the most serious hostile activities, including firebombings, as well as the use of live ammunition and bombs. The sources say the number of curfews imposed by the Army continues to be on the decline.

IDF, SLA Shell Villages in South Lebanon

TA2810145391 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew 1400 GMT 28 Oct 91

[Text] A spokesman for the UN contingent in southern Lebanon has stated that today IDF [Israel Defense Forces] and SLA [South Lebanese Army] guns continued shelling Shiite villages north of the security zone. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that the shelling was aimed at the villages of Qabrikha and Tulin.

The Voice of the South radio has cited the SLA commander, General Lahd, as saying the siege on the Shiite villages in the al-Nabatiyah area will continue.

Defense Ministry Refuses Comment on German Tanks

TA2810145691 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew 1400 GMT 28 Oct 91

[Text] The REUTER news agency reports from Hamburg, in northern Germany, that the local police have uncovered tanks addressed for Israel aboard the vessel Palma. In the ship's log, the cargo was entered as agricultural equipment. No details about the make of the tanks or their number were given. A spokesman for the general district attorney said the tanks were believed to have been taken from the former East German Army arsenals.

In Tel Aviv, the Defense Ministry refused to comment on the agency's report.

Ministry Says No Official PRC Appeal on Ties

TA2810094891 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 28 Oct 91 pp 1, 14

[By Roni Shaqed and Arye Egozi]

[Text] "We will be very happy if the PRC establishes diplomatic ties with Israel," Foreign Ministry sources said yesterday in reaction to foreign news agencies reports that the PRC will establish relations with Israel in three months.

Foreign Ministry sources have reported that no official appeal on the matter has arrived from the PRC so far. At the same time, they noted that a rapprochement between the two countries has been noted recently, and that perhaps against the backdrop of the peace conference, the PRC will establish ties with Israel so that it, too, can join the mediation efforts in the region.

Arye Egozi adds: The reports that the establishment of diplomatic relations with the PRC is imminent generated a very cautious reaction in the Israeli military industries. The PRC is considered a potentially lucrative market for advanced weapon systems, but that its close ties with the Arab countries are problematic. This was the comment Israeli military industries sources provided last night.

Moscow Embassy Opens 'Formally' 24 Oct

TA2410190491 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in English 1800 GMT 24 Oct 91

[Text] Israel formally opened its new embassy in Moscow today. Ambassador-designate Arye Levi, unveiling the original plaque in Hebrew and in Russian, said it was being returned to its rightful place after 24 years. He said this is a great day and there are many great days ahead of us.

Gorbachev, Republic Presidents Invited To Visit

TA2810130291 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew 1200 GMT 28 Oct 91

[Text] President Herzog invited the president of the USSR and the presidents of the republics to visit Israel. Our correspondent Ya'el Ayalon reports that President Herzog conveyed the invitation when he received a delegation of USSR republic representatives who helped set up Jewish Agency offices in their respective republics and assisted the aliyah.

King Sends Letter to Peace Delegation Leader

JN2610162491 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1530 GMT 26 Oct 91

[Text] Amman, 26 Oct (PETRA)—His Majesty King Husayn has addressed the following royal letter to Dr. 'Abd-al-Salam al-Majali, on his selection by his majesty to be chairman of the Jordanian side of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to the peace conference, which will begin in Madrid on 30 October:

Your Excellency Brother Dr. 'Abd-al-Salam al-Majali, may God preserve you: Greetings of cordiality and appreciation. I have had the honor of knowing you throughout the past four decades. All along you have been a dear brother and a faithful soldier to your homeland and nation. You have borne the burden of massive responsibilities, always proving to be a strong and faithful official, an honest adviser, and a distinguished intellectual. You gave to your homeland from your mind and conscience what showed outstanding capability among your colleagues and brothers, the sons of Jordan, who took the burden of construction under the most difficult of circumstances and during the most delicate stages of our modern history.

You were, and will continue to be, a source of our absolute confidence and great appreciation, serving Jordan and boosting its national and pan-Arab march in the political, academic, and social fields. You have provided a noble example of how to bear responsibility with sincerity and honesty for the sake of Jordan—its leadership, people, and the future of its sons—to whom we dedicated ourselves so that Jordanian souls can continue to be full of pride, with their heads always towering above challenges.

Because the current stage requires mobilization of the enlightened and able national energies to face the challenge of a just peace as we move toward participation in the peace conference to protect the homeland, to defend its security, to demonstrate loyalty to the nation and the kinfolk in dear Palestine, to demand rights, and to seek a just, lasting, and comprehensive peace in the entire region—with a view toward saving what we all owe to the generations and in performing our full duties toward them so that they, with God's help, can live a dignified, secure, and stable life, and, consequently engage in creativity, construction, and development—we believe that you should lead the Jordanian side of the Jordanian-Palestinian joint delegation to the peace conference, which will open on Wednesday in Madrid.

We are sure that we are choosing for this mission one of our most faithful men, together with an elite group of the sons of Jordan, who are working for its might and dignity, and who, during times of hardship, have expressed the highest degrees of awareness, alertness, and deep-felt responsibility.

While we express our absolute support for your national mission, we beseech God to grant you success in your mission, and to direct you along the right path for the good of the homeland and the nation. Peace be upon you.

[Signed] Your brother al-Husayn
[Dated] Amman, 18 Rabi' Thani 1412 Hegira, corresponding to 26 October 1991

Leader 'Cautiously Optimistic'

JN2810133791 Amman Radio Jordan Network in Arabic 1200 GMT 28 Oct 91

[Excerpts] At noon today, His Majesty King Husayn bade farewell to the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation that left Amman for Madrid to take part in the peace conference, to begin on Wednesday. [passage omitted]

In a statement to reporters, Foreign Minister Kamil Abu-Jabir, the head of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, said the peace conference is an historic event and an adequate opportunity to extricate the region from the whirlpool of conflicts and to establish a just, comprehensive peace that maintains the region's stability and secures to its peoples rich grounds for the establishment of the foundations of civilization and development.

He added: We expect the talks will be difficult and extremely delicate, because they will deal with basic issues of interest to all peoples of the region. Hence, I feel cautiously optimistic.

Dr. 'Abd-al-Salam al-Majali, head of the Jordanian side to the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, said the delegation will live up to the confidence His Majesty King Husayn has expressed and will do its best to defend Arab rights and the Palestinian people's legitimate rights to repatriation and self-determination. In a statement to the JORDANIAN NEWS AGENCY [PETRA], Al-Majali added that the conference constitutes an important historic juncture and a good opportunity to resolve the issues which have destabilized the region for over half a century. He said the Arab side is going to Madrid with a genuine desire to achieve a just, comprehensive peace.

Dr. Haydar 'Abd-al-Shafi, head of the Palestinian side to the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, said the talks will not be easy, especially since they will deal with an extremely complicated problem. [passage omitted]

Delegation Officially Announced

JN2610181791 Amman Jordan Television Network in Arabic 1804 GMT 26 Oct 91

[Text] In its meeting under Prime Minister Tahir al-Masri this evening, the cabinet decided to appoint Foreign Minister Dr. Kamil Abu-Jabir chairman of the Jordanian-Palestinian joint delegation to the peace talks, which will open in Madrid on 30 October. The cabinet also decided to form the Jordanian segment of the joint delegation as follows:

Dr. 'Abd-al-Salam al-Majali, chairman;
Ambassador 'Awwad al-Khalidi, Paris;
Ambassador Talal al-Hasan, Brussels;
Ambassador Muhammad 'Affash al-'Adwan, Moscow;
Ambassador Fu'ad Ayyub, London;
Dr. 'Adnan al-Bakhit;
Staff Major General 'Abd-al-Hafiz Mar'i;
'Awn al-Khasawinah;
Dr. Ghassan al-Jundi;
Dr. Muhammad Ahmad Bani-Hani;
Dr. Musa Burayzat;
Dr. Walid al-Khalidi;
Anwar al-Khatib, as adviser to the delegation.

It was also decided that a number of experts and consultants will accompany the Jordanian side of the joint delegation to the peace talks.

King Receives Joint Delegation

JN2610151791 Amman Radio Jordan Network in Arabic 1500 GMT 26 Oct 91

[Text] At the Royal Court this afternoon, His Majesty King Husayn received the Jordanian-Palestinian joint delegation to the peace conference, which will open in Madrid on Wednesday. The need for highest-level coordination to face the upcoming stage was stressed during the meeting, which was attended by Prime Minister Tahir al-Masri, Royal Court Chief al-Sharif Zayd Bin-Shakir, and the King's Military Secretary His Highness Prince Talal Bin-Muhammad.

Delegation Departs for Madrid

JN2810110891 Amman Radio Jordan in English 1100 GMT 28 Oct 91

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn today bade farewell to the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation that left Amman for Madrid at noon today to take part in the Middle East peace conference, due on Wednesday.

Also bidding farewell to the participants were His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan, Prime Minister Tahir al-Masri, Chief of the Royal Court al-Sharif Zayd Ibn-Shakir, and the Palestinian ambassador in Amman.

'Federal State' With Palestinians Said Possible

JN2610191591 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1900 GMT 26 Oct 91

[Text] In Madrid, the spokesman of the Jordanian delegation to the peace conference has announced that Jordan is willing to form a federal state with the Palestinians, as proposed by the PLO in 1988, if Israelis and Palestinians reach an agreement on returning the occupied territories.

PLO Committee Members Arrive in Amman 27 Oct

JN2810080791 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 28 Oct 91 p 1

[Text] Amman—PLO Executive Committee members Mahmud 'Abbas, Abu-Mazin, and Mahmud Darwish arrived in Amman yesterday on a working visit to Jordan that will last several days.

King Discusses Peace Conference in Interview

JN2610200791 Amman Jordan Television Network in Arabic 1826 GMT 26 Oct 91

[Interview with His Majesty King Husayn by CNN reporter Christiane Amanpour, carried as a "special edition of 'Newsmaker Saturday'" in Amman on 26 October—recorded, in English]

[Text] [Amanpour] We are on the verge of historic peace talks, and yet, as a condition for attending, Israel has said no to virtually everything the Arabs want. This is their public posture. But realistically, what do you specifically hope to achieve or gain from this conference?

[Husayn] Well, as far as I am concerned, and I believe the people of Jordan and Palestine as well, because I had the privilege of addressing them directly over the subject, and I believe that the overwhelming majority are with us, are united in trying to achieve through this conference and the peace process, and contribute to the removal of many barriers of doubt and suspicion and fear, and to secure a solution to the Palestinian-Israeli problem, the Arab-Israeli problem, the regional problem in terms of the fact that this chronic, tragic situation between Arabs and Israelis, has been the root cause of instability in this region, and to achieve the kind of peace that future generations can enjoy and protect and live with. And I am sure that it is going to be a long and arduous process. It will not be easy, but, nonetheless, I hope that, with the help of the rest of the world, and after all this is the direction everyone is taking, and it is the only way to resolve problems wherever they exist, that we will succeed.

[Amanpour] If you look, for instance, a year down the line, what do you specifically hope to have achieved by that time? Will you look that far?

[Husayn] I would hope that, by that time at least, much of the rhetoric that probably will mark the beginning of this process would have given way to thought and concern for people in this region long after we are all gone. And I hope that when the Palestinian-Israeli dimension, another progress, would have been achieved as well along the lines already evident. And afterall the process is based on Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, which calls for the meeting of all parties under the right conditions to resolve this problem.

[Amanpour] Except that Israel seems to say that 242 and 338 do not call for it to withdraw from all occupied

territories, and don't call for it to do so anyway until a peace has been agreed by all parties?

[Husayn] Peace, after all, is the objective, but not peace at any price, nor a peace that is the result of the present balance of power or the lack of it. It's a kind of peace which people can live with and can protect, and I believe this, hopefully, will be achieved.

[Amanpour] Everybody seems be coming to this peace conference with widely differing aims. The Arab nations want the total withdrawal from the occupied territories, Israel does want to give them all, at least it says it doesn't, the Palestinians want their state in West Bank and Gaza, and the capital in Jerusalem. Do these differences not seem to be irreconcilable?

[Husayn] If we look at the problems that may have existed in other parts of the world before any real genuine attempt was made to try to resolve them, I think that, even in this area, for example, Egypt and Israel, again before the meeting and the process, the positions were very hard, and did not show any flexibility, but I believe that the ice was broken and the results were achieved, and I hope this will be the case in this situation as well.

[Amanpour] In this case, where do you realistically then see of the possibility for compromise, on what areas, on what issues?

[Husayn] I think it's very very difficult to go into detail. The foundations are well known, 242 and 338, land for peace, Palestinian rights, the rights of all to live in peace and security in the area. And beyond that the regional dimension now is a new element. And, I think it is probably counterproductive to speak at this point of positions. I've tried to avoid that as much as I could, except for the foundations that obviously the process will be based on in the different categories. We are talking of Israel and the Palestinian, Jordan, the Palestinians, the umbrella for a joint delegation, Syria-Israel, Lebanon-Israel, and then we are talking about the regional dimension as well. So, to put prior conditions, I believe, is counterproductive, because I have attended in my life enough summits or certain meetings that were held even within the Arab context. And I know how difficult it was at the very beginning of some of them, and how things changed. So, I hope that the situation will not be made more difficult by people adopting positions now and then finding difficulty in withdrawing them.

[Amanpour] There is a position right now that Syria has adopted, for instance, in terms of the regional multilateral talks that it won't go until Israel makes a commitment to withdraw, for instance, from the Golan Heights, and Syria has urged its other Arab brethren, including Jordan, to boycott that part of the negotiations. What is your reaction to that? Would you consider that?

[Husayn] We have committed ourselves to going to that regional conference, and we believe that it must be held, and there is no change, as far as we are concerned, and we can only hope that all will attend, because, after all, if we really look at it another way, without a comprehensive solution, which involves all in the region, the future is very bleak and very very difficult to deal with. So I do not see why... [changes thought] Maybe the Syrian attitude is that we should not move on regional issues before we settle the basic ones, but I believe that they should go together, and the regional dimension will give us the promise of what can happen if peace is achieved in the context of the Palestinian- Israeli, Arab-Israeli dimension of the countries immediately concerned.

[Amanpour] In terms of land for peace, the Arab states and the Palestinians talk about that as the central aim of this peace conference, but in the last few years, the Israeli settlement program has been so massive and concentrated in key strategic areas of the West Bank. Do you think—to the extent that in some areas now there is a Jewish majority—do you think that it is politically and practically possible for Israel to actually withdraw from the territories that you are asking and wanting them to withdraw from?

[Husayn] I believe that settlements have been a problem, and are a problem, and will continue to be a problem, even if they were frozen in the sense of that no more were built. And they will have to be addressed in the process of addressing the situation in terms of the people, and that what happens in the future has to be addressed. But, on the other hand, I certainly hope that one of the things that must happen, obviously, would be to stop these activities. We are on the verge of beginning a process, and it would be impossible, I would foresee, for the Arab side to continue in a process when Israel is creating obstacles to peace over territory that is, after all, the subject of the negotiations, together with the rights of people on these territories, particularly the Palestinians.

[Amanpour] Are you saying, in effect, continuing the settlement activity through the peace conference could be a walkout point; for instance, an interruption?

[Husayn] I think it would, to say the least, not make it a very serious process, in any form or way, because it would imply, probably, that the Palestinians, who are negotiating there, and Jordanians and Arabs, in some way or another, acquiesce to these obstacles continuing to be created on a territory that has to be addressed in terms of the rights of people on Palestinian and Arab land.

[Amanpour] Would you, sir, continue at the peace conference if the settlements continued?

[Husayn] I believe they should not continue, and I believe that they certainly must stop being created on the territories as soon as we begin, or even before.

[Amanpour] And what would Jordan do, sir, if they continued to build the settlements as the conference was in progress.

[Husayn] I would suggest that it would be a very bad signal and it could conceivably torpedo the whole process.

[Amanpour] Is there any event that could take place that would lead you to walk out of the talks, because, obviously, there are going to be a lot of these obstacles.

[Husayn] I honestly cannot say at this stage what may or may not happen. But I would like to suggest that we are going in good faith, and with a real determination that we will do whatever is possible to contribute to establishing a just and durable peace in this region in the interest of all parties to the conflict and the future generations. So, we will do our utmost to make this a success, and this is a moment that won't return. On the other hand, I can suggest that once we start—and we have already started—we cannot afford to fail, all of us. Failure would really mean that we turn over our responsibilities towards generations to come to the forces of darkness and extremism in this entire region, and the future would be something I wouldn't care to think about as far as the area, and maybe the world, is concerned.

[Amanpour] As far as trying to sell the peace conference domestically, do you see any obstacles here in Jordan?

[Husayn] I had to stand to the people of Jordan, and we had the national congress a short while ago, and I spoke before them, and I spoke of my position, my thoughts, my feelings and beyond that I really stressed before them the chance and the opportunity and all the options and on the realities and all the facts, and I believe that as a result, people are with us and people and people [word indistinct] majority are for trying our best to see what can be developed through this peace process which is almost upon us now.

[Amanpour] Let us get to the delegation you are forming with the Palestinians, the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. Do you ever envision a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation as a solution to the Palestinian problem, so to speak. It has been suggested, perhaps, that comprising Jordan or parts of the West Bank that might be demilitarized?

[Husayn] In terms of Jordan and Palestine, I believe, no two elements in the Arab world are as close as they are. And this is a Palestinian view that we have had time and again. And that in the context of their future when they are able to exercise their rights—national and human—on their soil, the link will be established. In fact, we had suggested something on these lines many years ago. But, if 242 were implemented even in the early seventies, when that was possible, then there would be three options: Union, an independent Palestinian State, or a federation or some form of confederation, in today's language. So I believe that the ties can be formalized in that context in the times ahead, if the opportunity arises.

[Amanpour] So, you could see a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation, for instance, here?

[Husayn] In terms of Palestinians on their soil and then the Jordanians. When we speak of Jordanians, we speak of everybody here regardless of their origins, be they Palestinians or any other part of the Arabs. So, this is [words indistinct] one will end obviously, Palestine when the Palestinians enjoying their rights on their soil is the other part of the equation.

[Amanpour] But could their soil be here? And could this be the joint...?

[Husayn, interrupting] This is not the issue. The issue is their rights on their soil and in their occupied territories, and the arrangement, if it does come, will have to be between the two, I suppose.

[Amanpour] What about the demilitarized zone imposed on the occupied territories, as Shim'on Perez suggested a few weeks ago; parts of the occupied territories?

[Husayn] I suppose that this will have to be worked out in terms of the element of reciprocity in terms of the needs for all sides to feel secure. I suppose a lot will be done to achieve progress and then to address all the different problems. But on the other hand, I would like to say that this area is so small, all of it, that security is really only possible if there is peace, if there is a desire by human beings in their hearts and their minds to secure and defend something that they have achieved. And this a way a believe.

[Amanpour] If you do get land for peace, what sort of peace your are willing to have with the Israelis, are you willing to sign a peace treaty, as they say they really want?

[Husayn] I believe that there is one question here and that is Israel is suggesting time and again that it has not been recognized. Probably we have recognized Israel the minute we accepted Security Council Resolution 242. Maybe in a sense we did so, since we signed armistice agreements in the late forties and the early fifties. But the kind of peace that I think of in terms of the future will [words indistinct] I believe there is a limit to what is possible between the people, and I do not think on the level of Jordan and Palestine and the Israelis only, but the entire region, and there are pressing problems that need to be addressed. I mean if you take the whole land mass of Jordan and Palestine, including the other side, Israel. Without peace, the future is very bleak. This is a fact even now. If the water resources are not enough [word indistinct], it is only through peace, through our breaking out of this confine in which we find ourselves and they find themselves [words indistinct] mobilizing and enabling people to mobilize their energies and resources toward building the kind of future for this region that has not been possible until now.

[Amanpour] How long do you think before you could sign a peace agreement with Israel?

[Husayn] It all depends on how long it takes to achieve progress at the different stages, but I do not think that it

is going to be a quick or miraculous; it is going to be a very hard, tough struggle. But let us hope that in the final analysis, within a relatively a short period of time, in comparison with the all wasted opportunities and time, that we see it [word indistinct].

[Amanpour] In terms of the bilateral talks, it has been suggested, perhaps by some of the Israeli officials—somebody told some reporters that it would be very nice if some of the bilateral talks could take place in the Middle East, including Israel. What do you think of that?

[Husayn] I think it might be early times to speak about that now, but who knows?

[Amanpour] Would you consider inviting Israelis here, for instance, for bilateral talks? Would you consider allowing a delegation to go there?

[Husayn] I think a momentum will be generated with the beginning of the conference and the process. And then we will have to see exactly how things go. But as we progress, I suppose, there are many opportunities and many options to look at.

[Amanpour] Prime Minister Shamir has said he is going to go to the, at least, the opening ceremonies. How do you interpret that? What do you think that means?

[Husayn] That he is going to the opening ceremony.

[Amanpour] Will you go?

[Husayn] No. I had not planned on that, nor was it part of the arrangement worked out with the sponsors of the conference. But I believe he has made a choice, and if he goes, it is his decision.

[Amanpour] If you were to go, sir, would you shake his hand?

[Husayn] When we speak of peace eventually between all the parties concerned, we speak of normal relations between all concerned. And I certainly hope that whether I live to see that day, or whether I do not, that eventually a just and lasting peace will be enjoyed by all in this region, and I certainly hope that this opportunity, which may be the last opportunity, will not be squandered, and we will achieve that objective.

[Amanpour] It has been said that in order to make sure that this objective is achieved and the opportunity is not squandered, all sides are going to have to give up some of their dreams. Are you willing to give up some of your dreams for peace?

[Husayn] I think that we have to begin, and I am sure that maybe what eventually will be worked out will not necessarily be what each has stuck to so far in terms of positions and attitudes. It is not a question of just returning to conditions that existed before the 1967 war period; we are talking about peace this time, and what it implies, and how it is going to affect people at the end. So, I hope that that will help all concerned to achieve that in the best possible way.

[Amanpour] Thank you very much your majesty for joining us.

[Husayn] Thank you so much, my pleasure.

U.S. Ambassador to Jordan Hurt in Car Accident

TA2810091291 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew 0900 GMT 28 Oct 91

[Text] One woman was killed and five people, among them the U.S. ambassador to Jordan, were injured in an automobile accident at the entrance to Jerusalem. Our police affairs correspondent, Moshe Nussbaum, reports that an automobile belonging to the U.S. Embassy in Israel collided head-on with a private vehicle at the new junction at the entrance to the city. The condition of the U.S. ambassador in Amman was described as moderate to serious. His secretary and his driver sustained slight injuries. There are currently traffic jams at the accident site at the entrance to the city.

Minister Marks Peace Conference Boundaries

NC2610173291 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1645 GMT 26 Oct 91

[Text] Interior Minister Sami al-Khatib has said Lebanon will immediately withdraw from the peace conference in Madrid if there is pressure to include the water and borders issues in the talks. Al-Khatib said Lebanon's position is clear on UN Security Council Resolution 425; namely, that this resolution should be implemented without negotiations. Al-Khatib said Lebanon will not take any position on the Arab-Israeli conflict, particularly on the Palestinian issue, without consulting with other Arab countries attending the conference.

Madrid Conference Delegation Members Announced

NC2810092091 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0845 GMT 28 Oct 91

[Text] The Lebanese delegation to the peace conference is scheduled to leave for Paris at 1100 today. There it will join Foreign Minister Faris Buwayz, who will lead the delegation to Madrid. The Lebanese delegation will be comprised of Ambassador Zafir al-Hasan, director of the Foreign Ministry's political affairs; Ambassadors Jihd Murtada, Samir Mubarak, and Ja'far Mu'awiyah, and Counselor Ilyas Haddad.

Delegation Departs for Madrid

NC2810111391 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 28 Oct 91

[Text] The Lebanese delegation to the peace conference left Beirut Airport at noon today. The delegation is made up of Ambassadors Zafir al-Hasan, Jihad Murtada, Samir Mubarak, and Ja'far Mu'awiyah, and Counselor Ilyas Haddad. Voice of Lebanon Radio has learned that the delegation will not make a stopover in Paris but will go to Madrid via Geneva.

Walid Junblatt Views Mideast Peace Process

PM2510163591 London AL-HAYAH in Arabic 24 Oct 91 p 4

[Interview with Walid Junblatt, leader of the Progressive Socialist Party and minister of state, by 'Ali Nun in Tehran; date not given: "On the Sidelines of the Tehran Conference in Support of the Palestinian intifadah"]

[Excerpts] [Nun] What is your assessment of the Tehran conference, which is convening under circumstances which everyone says are sensitive and delicate?
[Junblatt] This conference represents a political view opposed to all that is happening in the region—which is useful. It is useful to remind the Americans and the West that a large sector of Arabs and Muslims are not satisfied with the so-called proposed settlement.

[Nun] In your view, what stage has been reached in the measures concerning that settlement?
[Junblatt] I believe that the settlement—even if they do meet—will reach a dead end. This is because there is no U.S. guarantee for returning the land and Jerusalem and establishing a Palestinian state. They have given all the assurances to Israel in order to determine and interpret whatever it wants the way it wants.

[Nun] But do you not believe that the U.S. acknowledgement that the settlement will be based on Resolutions 242 and 338 is sufficient for Arab participation in the peace conference?
[Junblatt] And what after that? Bilateral negotiations will take place after the general meeting in which the major states will participate as observers. Which major states? There will be the United States, which is basically biased toward Israel; the Soviet Union, which no longer has influence; and the United Nations, which will participate as an observer. And there will be bilateral talks. So Israel will discuss with each party the dispute over borders. So the Palestinian issue in its essence has not been tackled. Even with regard to the point concerning the dispute over the borders, the United States has given Israel the right to apply so-called secure borders. And you can go and find out what that means.

[Nun] Do you not believe that Lebanon will be the weakest link in that chain? What do you expect Israel to ask of it?
[Junblatt] The Jews will come and say: You have abrogated the 17 May agreement; we want a similar agreement, if not worse. This is because they want us to pay the price for abrogating 17 May.

[Nun] In what aspect?
[Junblatt] In the political, cultural, economic, and water aspects. Besides, now that the government "troika" journey to New York has proved futile, will we be able to beat the Jews.

[Nun] And what is your interpretation of the Syrian position?
[Junblatt] Syria is exposed to enormous pressures. We used to have the Soviet Union, but what is happening is happening as a result of its collapse. We are forced to take account of the international balance.

[Nun] There is a theory raised in some circles to the effect that the socialist camp's collapse and the Gulf war caused the United States to believe that Israel's role had ended and then we started to witness the end of the greater Israel plan.
[Junblatt] On the contrary, greater Israel exists today. Greater Israel exists today more than ever before. It exists and will strengthen at the expense of all Arab interests; especially today, and now that Israel's economic, water, and political requests have been exposed. Turkey's conference on water has been postponed, but Israel will enter from a wider door.... Who is the proponent of that theory?

[Nun] Do you see any other options for the Palestinians and the Arabs other than participation in the peace conference?
[Junblatt] Of course, of course. True, we cannot resist Israel and the United States with conventional weapons, but there

is the intifadah of the rocks and the nationalist and Islamic resistance, so let us open the fronts from al-Naqurah to al-'Aqabah. So what?

[Nun] If those conferring in Tehran implement some of the decisions, including, as you say, opening the fronts with Israel, with what that means in practice, do you accept that the South alone...
[Junblatt interrupting] The south Lebanon front is already open. It is not closed. It is open through the resistance method, not the old method, which meant shelling Israel's borders and exposing the southern villages to retaliation. No, there is the nationalist resistance method, and the southern front is indeed not closed to it. [passage omitted]

[Nun] What is the latest with regard to the hostage issue?
[Junblatt] I do not know. I have nothing to do with that.

[Nun] But the issue will affect the entire situation in Lebanon, especially with regard to foreign aid.
[Junblatt] I do not know. I have nothing to do with that subject.

[Nun] Do you not believe that the issue should be closed?
[Junblatt] Are there no other hostages except the Westerners? Are there not thousands of Lebanese and Palestinian detainees and hostages?

[Nun] And who is obstructing an end to that issue?
[Junblatt] I do not know. I have nothing to do with that subject. I know that there is an entire people, namely the Palestinian people, inside the Israeli prison. Besides, if foreign aid is going to come in order to go into some pockets, then there is no need for it. Aid of which we see nothing is not needed, especially if the focus will be on Beirut alone, when the other areas are deprived. There is no need for it, there is no need for it. And if the aid is going to come to a government such as this, there is no need for it either.

Israeli Shelling, Operations in South Continue

NC2610121891 (Clandestine) Voice of the People in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 26 Oct 91

[Text] The occupation troops continue their attacks against villages in the area of al-Nabatiyah, which came under machine gun and artillery fire throughout the night and at dawn today.

Our correspondent in the eastern sector reports that between yesterday afternoon and dawn today, the Israeli forces shelled the areas of al-Rayhan, al-Jarmaq, and (Jallat al-Khazin); the forest areas in Maydun and 'Ayn al-Tinah; the periphery of al-Surayrah township; and the Litani River basin. Approximately 65 shells, including incendiary bombs, fell in the area, causing a fire in the oak forest east of 'Ayn al-Tinah. The fire blazed until late in the evening.

Our correspondent in the eastern sector adds that the Israeli force that deployed in Jabal al-Dahr two days ago withdrew to its position in Naqqar Qawkabah yesterday. During its withdrawal, the force combed the hills overlooking Burghuz and 'Ayn 'Alil with machine guns. The force also combed the area of Hasbani River and the Hasbani-Kawkabah main road. Fire broke out in the olive fields due to the combing operation and the Israeli force prevented the people from putting out the fire.

'Extreme Tension' Noted

NC2610175191 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1645 GMT 26 Oct 91

[Text] Exclusive reports received by Radio Free Lebanon say that extreme tension prevails in al-Dar al-Wasi'ah township in the Ba'labakk region following last night's clashes between groups from the Ja'far clan and Hizballah. A member of the Ja'far clan was killed and a Hizballah member was kidnapped during the clashes.

Meanwhile, the South Lebanese Army [SLA] radio said that the villages of al-Nabatiyah area are still surrounded to prevent sabotage acts against the border security strip. It added that there will be severe retaliation against any position from which attacks originate. The radio also said the Israeli Army's chief of staff inspected the border strip areas today and met SLA Commander Staff Major General Antoine Lahd.

Attack Linked to Conference

NC2710070691 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 27 Oct 91

[Text] The Islamic Resistance has announced that it has shelled the Kafr Falus area. This is the first such operation since the Lebanese Army deployed in the area. In a statement issued last night, the Islamic Resistance announced that it shelled the hostile military position in Qasr Salim, scoring direct hits.

The statement said that this operation constitutes a renewal of the pledge to the martyrs to fight all attempts to drown this nation in the swamps of humiliation and shame represented by the alleged U.S. peace conference.

Israelis Shell Southern Towns

NC2710085391 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT 27 Oct 91

[Text] Israeli forces shelled (al-Samiriyah) Triangle near an Irish battalion checkpoint this morning. There were no casualties. In another development at dawn today, the Israeli forces shelled the vicinity of Qabrikha town, the fringes of Majdal Silm Town, and the al-Samiriyah triangle with phosphorous projectiles.

Hostage Issue 'Perhaps' in 'Final Stage'

NC2810063491 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0545 GMT 28 Oct 91

[Text] 'Allamah Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah has said that the Madrid conference will be a trick for the Palestinians and the worst humiliation for the people of the Middle East. He noted that the United States is the main obstacle to the release of Western hostages in Lebanon. But he said that the UN secretary general's efforts in this respect are bearing fruit and perhaps the issue has reached its final stage.

India

Minister Opposes Swapping Criminals for Hostages

BK2410134491 Delhi All India Radio Network in English 1230 GMT 24 Oct 91

[Text] The minister of state for home, Mr. M.M. Jacob, says it is not a healthy practice to release hard-core criminals in exchange to secure the release of hostages. Talking to newsmen in New Delhi today, he said if criminals are exchanged for hostages, the law enforcement machinery could be shattered.

IMF Shows Satisfaction With Poverty Programs

BK2610080991 Delhi All India Radio Network in English 1530 GMT 25 Oct 91

[Text] The International Monetary Fund has expressed satisfaction at India's poverty alleviation programs. During his meeting with the deputy chairman of the Planning Commission, Mr. Pranab Mukherjee, in New Delhi today, the visiting managing director of the IMF, Mr. Camdessus, however, cautioned against any procedural bottlenecks in their implementation. Mr. Mukherjee said the planning process will now concentrate on the social sector with a view of creating social security. Mr. Mukherjee said the role of the public sector will go down gradually with the increased participation of the private sector.

All Issues Said 'Sorted Out'

BK2610081191 Delhi All India Radio Network in English 0730 GMT 26 Oct 91

[Text] The finance minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, has claimed that all issues between India and the International Monetary Fund have been sorted out during the present visit of the IMF chief, Mr. Camdessus, to New Delhi. Talking to newsmen Dr. Singh said he will be meeting Mr. Camdessus once again before he leaves New Delhi for Lahore this evening. He said the foreign exchange reserves position and climate of investors confidence have become brighter following the economic reforms initiative.

Rao Speaks on Relations With Pakistan, PRC

BK2510131491 Delhi All India Radio Network in English 1230 GMT 25 Oct 91

[Text] India is in touch with Pakistan through diplomatic channels to find a solution to various problems. This was stated by the prime minister while addressing the combined commanders conference in New Delhi today. Mr. Narasimha Rao said India's relations with China have shown a steady improvement through the process of progressive dialogue and both the countries have taken confidence-building measures. He emphasized the need for resolving problems in the Indian subcontinent through negotiations as this will give resources for development. The prime minister appreciated the defense forces for their excellent state of preparedness. He appealed to them to bear with the resource constraints facing the economy and work for making the best use of the funds available.

Pawar: 'Neighboring Country' Training Militants

BK2610160291 Delhi All India Radio Network in English 1530 GMT 26 Oct 91

[Text] The defense minister, Mr. Sharad Pawar, says the government is keeping a vigil on the activities of militants in Kashmir and necessary steps have already been taken to check insurgency from across the border. In an informal chat with newsmen in Jodhpur today, he said a neighboring country is providing training to about 6,000 militants, most of them from Kashmir. In view of the possible threat from these militants, the Kashmir border has been sealed up to November this year, he added.

'Major Pakistani Offensive' Repulsed

BK2710162091 Delhi Doordarshan Television Network in English 1600 GMT 27 Oct 91

[Text] India has repulsed a major Pakistani offensive in the Kargil sector of Kashmir. Disclosing this to newsmen in Nagpur today, the defense minister, Mr. Sharad Pawar, said the Pakistani forces used shells and mortars in yesterday's attack and at least six Pakistani soldiers were killed in the counterattack by India. One Indian Army jawan [soldier] was killed and four were injured in the attack.

The defense minister said the Pakistani offensive was in clear violation of the recent agreement reached between the two sides at Islamabad. Mr. Pawar said India will have no option but to deal ruthlessly with Pakistan if that country contirues to play mischief by infiltration and arming of militants in Kashmir. However, he ruled out a preemptive strike against Pakistan saying that India wants peace and has no intention to start a war with its neighbors.

Delhi Offers To Assist Cambodia Peacekeeping

BK2710101891 Delhi All India Radio Network in English 0730 GMT 27 Oct 91

[Text] India has played a major role in resolving the Cambodian problem. This was stated by the external affairs minister, Mr. Madhadhavsinh Solanki after returning to New Delhi from the Paris peace conference today. Talking to newsmen at the airport, he said India has offered services during the transition period in Cambodia in peace-keeping operations. Referring to the Harare CHOGM [Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting] summit, the external affairs minister said that India has voiced concern on the basic problem of the Third World.

Iran

Karrubi Meets Lebanese, Palestinian Leaders

LD2510171991 Tehran IRNA in English 1447 GMT 25 Oct 91

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 25, IRNA—Majles Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Mehdi Karubbi was briefed on the intifadah in Palestine and the recent resistance operations against the Zionist regime in southern Lebanon, during separate meetings with Lebanese and Palestinian leaders here Friday.

In his meeting with Hoj. Karrubi, Ahmad Mohanna, a leader of the Palestine Hizballah laid emphasis on continuation of the intifadah till the complete liberation of all Palestine.

He hailed the outcome of the recently concluded Tehran conference in support of Palestinian rights, and rejected any compromise with the illegal Zionist regime, as advocated by certain Palestinian and Arab leaders.

Hoj. Karubbi reiterating the Islamic Republic of Iran's support for the Palestinian struggle, warned that the so-called Middle East talks planned by the United States in Madrid this month, would embolden the Zionist regime in its expansionist plans.

The 4-day conference in Tehran which wound up Tuesday, was attended by ministers, parliamentarians and revolutionaries from 60 countries including Palestinian leaders opposed to the planned sellout of their rights in Madrid.

The 28-point declaration of the widely covered meeting, among other things, called for the formation of a united Islamic army to liberate Al-Quds [Jerusalem] from the Zionist usurpers.

Earlier today, secretary general of the Lebanese Hizballah, 'Abbas Musawi, enlightened the Iranian Majles speaker on the current situation in Lebanon, southern Lebanon in particular, and the series of daring operations the Islamic resistance carried out against the Zionist enemy and its local mercenaries.

Musawi who attended the Tehran Palestine conference, termed the gathering as of "great importance and fruitful" for the intifadah and a firm rejection of the compromising attitudes of certain states.

Karubbi described the current phase as "gravely critical", said the events of the past year, including the Persian Gulf war, the increased presence of the U.S. in the region and the resulting impetuosity of the Zionist regime, have doubled the responsibility of all revolutionary and Islamic forces. He expressed hope that the decisions taken at the Tehran conference this week, would effectively prop up the Palestinian intifadah and neutralize the plots made by global arrogance and the Zionist regime.

Ayatollah Emami-Kashani Leads Friday Prayers

LD2510114991 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian 1030 GMT 25 Oct 91

[Text] The Tehran Friday prayers sermons today began with prayer givers chanting anti-American and anti-Zionist slogans. Delivering the sermons, Ayatollah Emami-Kashani said that the holding of the American-sponsored Middle East peace conference was the world of Islam's greatest problem. He believes that the purpose behind the conference is to give recognition and legitimacy to the occupation of Islamic territories.

The acting Friday prayers imam of Tehran said that the Zionist regime was brought into existence in an attempt to divide Islamic territories. He added that the Madrid conference is intended to perpetuate the said division, making it possible to plunder the resources of the Middle East even more than ever before.

He said: The Madrid conference cannot succeed because the nations, especially the struggling Palestinian nation, have been awakened. The sponsors of the conference know that point well but they regard it a victory for themselves to bring the Arabs to talk to the Zionist regime.

Referring to the support which the former Iranian regime provided for the Jerusalem-occupying regime, he said: With the victory of the Islamic revolution in Iran, that shame was wiped off the face of Islamic Iran.

He added: The Muslim Iranian nation must appreciate the value of living under the shadow of a regime whose independence and championship of truth have been admitted to by all nations and governments. And the Great God has given us such a blessing thanks to the leadership of Imam Khomeyni, may he be admitted to God's paradise.

He then referred to the efforts of the Islamic Republic of Iran to confront the dangerous conspiracy of the enemies of Islam and said: Today the Islamic Republic of Iran is the only country that has stood against the global arrogance forming ranks to hold the Madrid conference. The life-giving message of His Eminence Ayatollah Khamene'i's, guardian of the cause of the Muslims, holding of the international conference in support of the Islamic revolution of the people of Palestine and all-embracing support for the victimized people of Palestine are all reasons to prove this point.

He also underlined the need to make efforts to elevate the people's moral and cultural standing and said: We must try to achieve victory and perfection in cultural and moral fields in the same way in which we have succeeded in removing obstacles and acheiving victories in the political and economic scenes.

In conclusion, Ayatollah Emami-Kashani remembered the anniversary of the martyrdom of Ayatollah Haj Aqa Mostafa Khomeyni, the brave son of the deceased imam and offered condolences to his family.

Further on Friday Sermon

LD2510134191 Tehran IRNA in English 1251 GMT 25 Oct 91

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 25, IRNA—A senior alim predicted here today that the the Middle East conference planned by the United States in Madrid later this week is doomed to fail, as the Muslim people are vigilant and the Palestinian nation is in a state of uprising.

In his Friday prayer sermons, Ayatollah Mohammad Emami-Kashani said, through holding the conference, the world satans led by the U.S. with Europe and the Soviet Union closely behind, have decided to formally endorse Zionist lawlessness including the massacre of palestinians and occupation of their homeland.

However, the height of impotency is the Arab countries seemed to have resigned themselves to their fate, he added, expressing surprise at the conciliatory statements of Arab heads of state towards the talks in Madrid.

"Today, as the whole world knows, the words of truth and independence are coming only from the Islamic Republic," said the provisional Friday prayer leader of Tehran. The 4-day Tehran conference in support of the Palestinian people, ended on a high note of success last Tuesday with participants from 60 countries including Palestinian leaders, ruling out any compromise with the illegal Zionist entity and calling for united Muslim efforts to liberate the first qiblah of Islam.

Turning to domestic issues, Ayatollah Kashani who is also member of the Guardian Council, said the Islamic Republic has not kept pace in the cultural field with its success in the political arena and of late in the economic sector. "I must add with regret that on the cultural front we have not been as successful as we are in the political sphere or even (compared) with our advance in the the economic field," he sighed. He said Iran has gone backward in cultural aspects compared to the progress achieved in the early stages after the victory of the 1979 Islamic Revolution.

France, Iran Resolve 12-Year-Old Dispute

LD2610174191 Tehran IRIB Television First Program Network in Persian 1530 GMT 26 Oct 91

[Text] Tehran and Paris have reached agreement on the final articles of the agreement resolving the 12-year long financial dispute between the two countries. Following the last round of talks held last night between Mr. Va'ezi, the Foreign Ministry deputy for Europe and America, and Mr. Francois Scheer, French Foreign Ministry deputy, representatives of the two countries announced: Iran and France's financial disputes have come to an end, and the final document will be signed in a few weeks in Tehran in the presence of the two countries' foreign ministers. Toward this end, Mr. Roland Dumas, the French foreign minister, will come to Tehran to sign the document within a month.

According to the agreement reached between the two countries, France will pay Iran the equivalent of 1 billion dollars for the remaining part of Iran's loan to France's atomic consortium and for our country's other claims; in addition, all the two countries' files pertaining to financial claims against each other in international courts and organizations will be regarded as no longer existing [ka'n lam yakun].

After the talks for resolving the Iranian-French financial disputes, Mr. Va'ezi, the Foreign Ministry deputy, announced: With the attainment of a final agreement between the two countries, the main obstacle in the way of the expansion of economic and industrial ties between Iran and France has been removed, and the way has been paved for coming to fruition of talks on some important contracts with big French companies, including the 1.2 billion dollar petrochemical project between Iran and France.

The deputy foreign minister stressed: Iran will continue to be a Eurodif [European Dissemination Agency] shareholder, and the fees and dues not paid by Iran to the company during the years after the victory of the Islamic revolution have been included in the all-encompassing solution to the two countries' financial disputes.

Iran is one of the five members of the multinational Eurodif company, which produces enriched uranium for non-military purposes. The other four members are Italy, Spain, Belgium, and France.

Mitterrand To Visit Soon

LD2610205391 Tehran IRNA in English 1807 GMT 26 Oct 91

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 26, IRNA—French President Francois Mitterrand is to visit Tehran at a near future according to the French ambassador to Tehran, Hubert Colin de Verdiere here today. The visit will be the first by a French head of state to Tehran since the triumph of the Islamic revolution on February 11, 1979.

Sa'id Raja'i Khorasani, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Majles, who had a meeting with the French ambassador expressed pleasure over progress of talks to settle the Iran-France financial disputes arising from the one-billion dollar Iranian loan to France.

Verdiere commented that the upcoming visit to Tehran by Mitterrand will be a turning point in relations between the two countries.

Turkish Ambassador Summoned Over Ship Seizure

LD2610114491 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian 1030 GMT 26 Oct 91

[Text] Our country's Foreign Ministry spokesman announced that following the seizure, by Turkish officials, of a ship carrying a consignment of goods belonging to the Islamic Republic of Iran at the entrance to Bosphrous, the Turkish ambassador to Tehran was summoned to the Foreign Ministry. A letter of protest

was handed to him strongly condemning the Turkish action because it violates the contents of the Montreux convention on the use of the Dardanelles, as well as international law, and the current rules and regulations on free shipping. During that meeting, a call was made on the Turkish Government to end the seizure of the ship and its consignment as soon as possible and totally.

A Turkish Foreign Ministry spokesman, justifying the illegal seizure of the ship belonging to the Islamic Republic of Iran had alleged on Thursday that its consignment was most probably being carried to terrorist groups. The Iranian Foreign Ministry official showed surprise at the announcement of such irresponsible remarks and termed them as contradictory to the principles agreed between the two countries which aim to expand mutual relations. He said those actions can only serve the interests of the enemies of the two countries' relations. [sentence as heard]

Saudi Arabia To Expand Ties, Exchange Envoys

LD2610095191 Tehran IRNA in English 0736 GMT 26 Oct 91

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 26, IRNA—Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister for International Affairs Manouchehr Mottaki who arrived in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, last Monday discussed expansion of bilateral ties with his Saudi counterpart 'Abd-al-Rahman Mansouri Thursday.

In their final round of talks in the Saudi capital both officials stressed expansion of Tehran-Riyadh cooperation in the fields of economy, commerce, agriculture and petroleum.

They also agreed in principle to cooperate with the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) as well as international forums and bodies. Mottaki and Mansuri agreed to send ambassadors to each other's capitals before the OIC summit to be held in the Senegali capital of Dakar December 6-11.

The two sides also discussed current developments in the Persian Gulf region and the Palestinian question.

Velayati, Tunisian Minister Discuss Relations

LD2610124291 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian 1030 GMT 26 Oct 91

[Text] Ali Chabbi, Tunisian minister of state for religious affairs, currently visiting Tehran, met and conferred with Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati this morning. During the meeting, the Tunisian minister of state for religious affairs referred to historic ties between the two Muslim nations of Iran and Tunisua and termed the role played by the Iranian scholars in expansion of Islamic sciences in Tunisia as outstanding and fundamental. He said: Iran has a place in the hearts of the Tunisian people. He also expressed satisfaction at the reestablishment of the two countries' relations and said: Despite its geographical distance, Tunisia considers its relations with Iran as very important, and even more so than with some Arab neighbors. Chabbi also termed the international conference in support of the Islamic revolution of the people of Palestine in Tehran as remarkably significant and said it was a success towards the support for the holy aspiration of Palestine.

Velayati referred to the two countries' historic cultural ties which form the foundation of relations between the two countries and said: Positive steps were taken, during the past year, towards expansion of bilateral ties. He also pointed to the sensitivity of the present situation and said: The time for establishing a international conference in support of the Islamic revolution of the people of Palestine in Tehran was very significant. It stopped the Islamic call of support for the holy aspiration of Palestine being extinguished, and made it be heard, even louder, by the world population. Velayati added: The West exerts a great deal of pressure on Arab countries to accept the so called peace conference, or at least keep silent, in order to settle the issue of Palestine as they please. That is contradictory to the interests of the Muslim people of Palestine and their legitimate rights. He also announced: The presence of hundreds of dignitaries, religious, and political figures at the Tehran conference, and their insistence on the Islamic nature of the issue of Palestine, was a very important and decisive issue which even Westerners admitted to.

USSR Condemned for Restoring Israeli Ties

LD2610072391 Tehran IRIB Television Second Program Network in Persian 1447 GMT 25 Oct 91

[Friday prayers sermon by Ayatollah Jannati, member of Iranian Council of Guardians of the Constitution, in Qom on 25 October—recorded]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] One of the mistakes that they are now making is this so-called Madrid peace conference. They imagine that they are working for Israel. They imagine that they can establish some sort of calm in this region and that those few youths or journalists will keep silent over the fate of the Palestinians. Will this be the case? Are they right? [passage omitted]

Now that the Soviet Union has disintegrated, it is begging for a few dollars, and it has resorted to treachery against the Muslims. It sends Jews to Israel; this must be one of the conditions set for the payment of dollars. Moscow has opened the Israeli Embassy. It is implementing the unjust American-Israeli policies.

They think that sitting down and talking will make a difference, that they can rest and concentrate on the Islamic revolution. This is a great mistake. [passage omitted]

Pakistan

PRC President Leads Visiting Delegation

Interviewed on Eve of Visit

BK2510161091 Islamabad Radio Pakistan Network in Urdu 1500 GMT 25 Oct 91

[Text] In an interview with the ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN in Beijing today, President Yang Shangkun appreciated the Pakistani proposal that the United States, the Soviet Union, the PRC, India, and Pakistan consult among themselves on nuclear nonproliferation in South Asia. He said that China feels the proposal assumes significant importance in keeping the region free from nuclear weapons. President Yang Shangkun said that Sino-Pakistan friendship stands on solid foundations and it remains unaffected despite varying situations and changes at the global level. He expressed the hope that his visit to Pakistan will further promote mutual understanding and cooperation.

The Chinese president said that the independent policy adopted by his country is not only helping the economic prosperity of China, but has also opened up new avenues of cooperation with other countries, including Pakistan, in various fields. He said that China has always cooperated with Pakistan in its efforts to develop its national economy and to improve the lot of its people. China will continue its economic and technical cooperation with Pakistan, he added.

In reply to a question, the Chinese president said that he will exchange views with the Pakistani president on matters of mutual interest including Afghanistan. He expressed the hope that the various parties in Afghanistan will reach an understanding that will lead to an early and just political settlement of the Afghan issue, thereby contributing to peace and prosperity in the region.

Answering a question on the new world order, the Chinese president said that it should be established on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence which form the cornerstone of China's foreign policy. As the establishment of a new world order involves all countries and their peoples, it is therefore important to involve all of them in the consultations in this regard, he said.

Arrives in Islamabad 26 Oct

BK2610090891 Islamabad Radio Pakistan Overseas Service in English 0800 GMT 26 Oct 91

[Text] The Chinese president, Mr. Yang Shangkun, was accorded a rousing welcome when he arrived in Islamabad this morning on a five-day state visit to Pakistan. He was warmly received by the president, Mr. Ghulam Ishaq Khan, and the prime minister, Mr. Mohammad Nawaz Sharif. The 35-member delegation accompanying the distinguished guest include Vice Premier of state council, Mr. Wu Xueqian; Vice Foreign Minister, Mr. Yang Fuchang; and Vice Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, Mr. Wang Wendong.

In a statement at the airport, the Chinese president said the series of visits between the leaders of the two countries are conducive not only to strengthening and developing Sino-Pakistan friendly relations and cooperation but also for peace and stability in Asia and this region in particular. Mr. Yang Shangkun said that during his visit he will meet President Ghulam Ishaq Khan and other Pakistani leaders and exchange views with them on issues of mutual interest such as international and regional issues and bilateral relations. He expressed his confidence that the visit will further enhance the common understanding, friendship, and cooperation between Pakistan and China. He said the two countries are close and friendly neighbors and there exists a profound traditional friendship between the two peoples.

Mr. Ghulam Ishaq Khan, speaking earlier to newsmen, said China and Pakistan are very trusted friends and there is hardly any world issue where their views differ. He said Sino-Pakistan friendship is a time-tested and all weather friendship which is unaffected by changes internally or at the international level.

Our representative says a 21-gun salute boomed out as the distinguished guest alighted from the special plane. A contingent of the three services presented a guard of honor and national anthems of the two countries were played. The reception line included the Speaker of the National Assembly Gauhar Ayub Khan, federal ministers, ministers of state and diplomats. Small children dressed in colorful costumes showered flower petals as the distinguished guest passed by. The entire route from the airport to Aiwan-i-Sadr [President's House] in Islamabad has been beautifully decorated with multicolor (?bulbs) and ceremonial arches, flags of Pakistan and China, and banners with inscriptions of Sino-Pakistan friendship.

Yang, Ishaq Khan Banquet Speeches

BK2610171191 Islamabad Radio Pakistan Network in English 1600 GMT 26 Oct 91

[Text] Pakistan and China have voiced their support for a new international order based on principles of peaceful coexistence, equity, justice, and progress. Speaking at the state banquet given by him in honor of President Yang Shangkun of China at Aiwan-i Sadr [President's House] in Islamabad tonight, President Ghulam Ishaq Khan said such an order can become the blueprint of a really new world only if it reflects the collective aspirations of mankind rather than wishes of a single nation or a group of nations. He said the underlying principles of such an international order must be applied to all countries without discrimination and it must pay serious attention to removal of regional irritants.

Referring to the end of ideological confrontation between the two superpowers and the beginning of an era of mutual collaboration, he said the security of small states continues to be threatened and armed conflicts continue to fester in various regions of the world. He warned against hegemonic ambitions or intransigence of major regional powers and said world peace and progress can only be assured if states,

big and small, abide by the principles of the UN Charter, settle their disputes peacefully, and advance international cooperation.

Referring to the regional problems, he described them as a serious threat to world peace which must be addressed with a sense of urgency, ensuring compliance with UN resolutions and principles of the UN Charter. It is the duty of the international community, he said, to ensure that people's rights are restored with justice to all people and not to a selected few.

Mr. Ghulam Ishaq Khan said Pakistan remains steadfast in its resolve to work for peace and stability in South Asia and around. [sentence as heard] In this context, he reiterated Pakistan's sincere desire for a peaceful settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir disputes on the basis of relevant UN Security Council resolutions. He recalled Pakistan's efforts to engage in a constructive dialogue with India and was hopeful that India will meaningfully reciprocate this commitment of Pakistan reiterated to the Indian prime minister at Harare.

On Afghanistan, he referred to Pakistan's continued efforts for a peaceful resolution of the issue, the essential element of which must be the transfer of power to a broad-based government representing the will and aspirations of Afghan people.

He hoped the forthcoming international peace conference on the Middle East in Madrid would lead to a just and comprehensive settlement.

He also expressed the hope for a permanent peace in Cambodia.

The president welcomed the recent move to eliminate tactical nuclear weapons and reiterated Pakistan's proposals for a regional approach toward disarmament and nuclear nonproliferation.

He paid tributes to the Chinese people and leadership and said their strength and prosperity serve as a bastion of peace and stability in the region. He particularly appreciated Chinese contributions to Pakistan's development in economic, technological, and defense fields.

President Yang Shangkun, in his speech, called for setting up South-South cooperation and striving to establish a new international political and economic order on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. He said the situation in the world today is both complex and volatile. North-South contradictions have aggravated and the economic gap between them continues to widen. To meet these challenges, developing countries must strengthen constantly their own capabilities as well as develop South-South cooperation.

The Chinese president said China and Pakistan have a commonality of views on a broad range of major international issues and they will surely join their efforts in the course of establishing the new international order.

He appreciated Pakistan's unremitting effort for a political settlement of the Afghanistan issue and the humanitarian assistance it has offered to the Afghan refugees. He supported a political settlement and the formation of a broad-based coalition government in Afghanistan. He also expressed China's support to the five-point proposal of the UN secretary general for a political settlement of the question.

He spoke of the profound traditional friendship between Pakistan and China and said they had supported and cooperated with each other in a spirit of mutual respect and trust since the establishment of diplomatic relations 40 years ago. They had supported each other politically and carried out fruitful cooperation in different areas. He expressed his conviction that with concerted efforts their bilateral relations will be further consolidated and reach a new height. He lauded the achievements of the people and government in Pakistan in the economic and political fields, particularly its peaceful independent and nonaligned foreign policy to achieve friendly relations with neighboring countries and maintenance of peace and cooperation in South Asia and the world.

Holds Talks With Ishaq Khan

BK2710145891 Islamabad Radio Pakistan Network in Urdu 1400 GMT 27 Oct 91

[Text] Chinese President Yang Shangkun held formal talks with President Ghulam Ishaq Khan at the presidential palace in Islamabad today. The talks, which lasted over 90 minutes, comprehensively reviewed current regional and international developments. The two presidents noted that their views in regard to these developments were identical. Their discussions were marked by complete understanding and cordiality, which characterize Pakistan-China relations.

The Chinese president appreciated Pakistan's efforts to find a peaceful settlement of Afghanistan and Kashmir issues. The two sides also held an in-depth discussion on bilateral relations, especially economic cooperation. The two heads of state agreed on the need to take measures to further promote cooperation between the two countries in the economic, trade, scientific, and technological fields.

The two sides expressed satisfaction with the growing trend toward peaceful coexistence and understanding in the world. They, however, noted that while establishing an equitable international order, all countries—big or small—should be treated equally. They also expressed the feeling that the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence provide a firm basis for the establishment of a just international political and economic order.

The Ishaq Khan-Yang Shangkun talks were followed by the signing of two agreements. Under one agreement China will provide an interest-free loan of 50 million yuan to Pakistan for projects to be decided through mutual consultations. Under another agreement, China will give a grant of 3 million yuan to Afghan refugees living in Pakistan.

Meets With Nawaz Sharif

BK2810040691 Islamabad Radio Pakistan Network in Urdu 0200 GMT 28 Oct 91

[Text] Prime Minister Mohammad Nawaz Sharif and Chinese President Yang Shangkun have reiterated that Pakistan-China friendship is an important factor for peace and stability in the region. Both sides expressed this view during talks between the Pakistani prime minister and the Chinese president in Islamabad last evening, in which matters related to bilateral relations and international issues were discussed.

Kanjoo, PRC Vice Foreign Minister Meet

BK2810044691 Islamabad Radio Pakistan Network in Urdu 0200 GMT 28 Oct 91

[Text] The minister of state for foreign affairs, Mohammad Siddique Kanjoo, held talks with Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Yang Fuchang in Islamabad yesterday, in which matters of mutual interest were discussed. The present world situation and regional events were particularly reviewed during the talks. Full satisfaction was expressed over the friendly and close cooperation between Pakistan and China.

Later, the Chinese vice foreign minister and his delegation held detailed talks with Akram Zaki, seceretary general for foreign affairs. They also reviewed recent events at regional and world levels with particular reference to Afghanistan, the Middle East, Kashmir, and Cambodia. It was felt that far reaching changes were taking place in the world which required close cooperation among developing countries. It was also noted that world opinion was positive on peace, reconciliation, and disarmament, and the maintenance of such opinion was essential. Both sides agreed that regional tension should be removed and the regional disputes should be solved peacefully. Both sides expressed full satisfaction over Pakistan-China relations.